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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1887.

REVIEWS.

Indigenous Races of the Earth; or, New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry, including Monographs on Special Departments of Philology, Iconography, Craniology, Palæontology, Pathology, Archaeology, Comparative Geography, and Natural History. Contributed by Alfred Maury, Francis Pulsky, and J. Aitken Meigs, M.D., with Communications by Professor Joseph Leidy, L. Agassiz, M.D., and Lieut. Haversham, U.S.N.; presenting fresh Investigations, Documents, and Materials. By J. C. Nott, M.D., and George R. Gliddon. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippencot and Co. London: Trübner and Co.

ETHNOLOGISTS fall into three classes—those who thoroughly understand the subject as a whole, those who thoroughly understand some allied subject and superadd some ethnological reading, and, thirdly, those who understand no subject at all thoroughly, but who have read discursively and thought laxly. The first class consists of Dr. Pritchard; just as the French state consisted of Louis XIV.—*L'état c'est moi*. No minute analysis is needed here. It is class and order, genus and species at once. The third, too, is easily disposed of for another reason. It consists chiefly of excitable men, who think it a fine thing to do a little mild latitudinarianism in respect to the Mosaic chronology, and who fancy that when they have made out a case for a pre-Adamite stock of human beings, they have frightened priests and shaken establishments.

"Non ragionam di loro ma guarda e passa."

The second class is important. It contains many names, and great names; the names of profound physiologists, skilful anatomists, acute archaeologists, comprehensive philologists, naturalists, logicians, historians, artistic critics, writers on social statics, physicians, excavators, and navigators; by which we mean men who work at barrows in the sense of *tumuli*, and men who make surveys and circumnavigations; not railway labourers and ballast-men. Greater names than that of Pritchard may or may not belong to this section; names like Blumenbach, Cuvier, Adlung, Morton, Klaproth, Nilson, Retzius, Agassiz, and the like. We only demur to these being the names of even moderate ethnologists. We only maintain that they are the names of great anatomists, great naturalists, great philologists, whose attention has been turned to a subject allied to, but not, their own. These men have been ethnologists in the way that Milton and Salvator Rosa were musicians—magnificent amateurs, nothing more. They are amateurs, and nothing more, notwithstanding the greatness of their names, and it may be added that, notwithstanding their amateurship, they have done much to advance ethnology proper. They have done more than could have been done by special men. But they have done good only so far as they have been suggestive rather than authoritative, only so far as they have given hints rather than opinions. Indeed, they have done as much good when wrong as right. This is no more than what we expect in new departments of study. They require a method. The chances are, that this will be supplied from some allied subject. Of the two writers now living who have done most for the methods of ethnology one is a geologist, the

other a philosopher. The author of the Inductive Sciences has insisted upon the palæontological character of ethnology. The author of the Principles of Geology had shown what palæontology was.

What ethnology is now, geology was a generation ago. There were physicists and naturalists who applied great powers of mind to geology; but of pure and proper geologists there were few. Then there were the amateurs, and, above all, there were the men who wrote learnedly or loosely about Genesis. No one, in geology, now does so. In ten years no one will do so in ethnology.

Whether men of the allied subjects have done as much for ethnology as need be done, is a difficult question. It is only certain that their field of action should be limited. Let the naturalist, knowing himself to be such, and not caring to be more, keep to the parts about his frontier; the archaeologist, the philologist, the historian, the physiologist doing the same. Let them do this for the sake of their own reputations, if not for the sake of the science. There are laurels to be picked on the boundaries, even by the men of another field. There is nothing to be got in the centre by any one but the native labourers. The outposts for the amateurs; the heart of the country to the proper workmen.

Unless this rule be adhered to, and amateurs beyond a certain point be treated as impostors, things will go from bad to worse. The whole literature will become non-professional. Zoologist A wishes to do something general and comprehensive. So does philologist B. They quote one another; whilst archaeologist C quotes one or both indifferently. Book-maker D refers to all three, much to the confusion of evidence and authority, of first-hand work and compilation. Carry this out, and what comes? Even this—a so-called science with no one responsible for its basis—bad bills backed by bad names.

The work before us is a joint production, the contributors being a geographer, a critic on art, an anatomist, a physician, and an ægyptologist. The geographer gives us the chapter on Language, and he writes as a geographer—as an able geographer, knowing where to look for his authorities and how to trust them, but still as a geographer. Of first hand work in philology no trace is to be discovered. On the other hand, a fair knowledge of what has been done both in Germany and England is exhibited. The printing, however, of the proper names (for which the editors, rather than the author, are answerable) is inaccurate.

In the Iconographic Researches on human races and their art, the following propositions are maintained—we cannot say proved:—

"I. That, whilst some races are unfit for art, others are artistic in different degrees.

"II. That the art of those nations which excelled in painting and sculpture, was often indigenous and always national; losing not only its type, but likewise its excellence by imitating the art of other nations.

"III. That imitative art, derived from intercourse with, or conquest by, artistic races, remained barren, and never attained any degree of eminence—that it never survived the external relations to which it owed its origin, and died out as soon as intercourse ceased, or when the artistic conquerors became amalgamated with the unartistic conquered race.

"IV. That painting and sculpture are always the result of a peculiar artistic endowment of certain races, which cannot be imparted by instruction to unartistic nations. This fitness or

aptitude for art seems altogether to be independent of the mental culture and civilization of a people; and no civil or religious prohibitions can destroy the national impulse of an artistic race to express its feelings in pictures, statuary, and reliefs.

There is a mixture of questions, however, in the paper which is scarcely compatible with either lucid exposition or close reasoning:

"We possess effigies of Negroes drawn by six nations—Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans—which all speak for the unalterable constancy of the Negro type. It was not only the colour, but the peculiar type, which the Romans, for instance, knew as minutely as any modern ethnologist."

This is, certainly, evidence to their being fair observers, and (as such) relevant to the subject of the chapter. It may, or may not, be evidence to the immutability of the Negro physiognomy. Grant that it is. Where is its place? It is Roman art, not Negro anatomy, that the author illustrates. The Negro anatomy is brought in by a side wind. *Qui male dividit, male docet.*

The Cranial Characteristics of the races of men, by Dr. Meigs, is the most valuable chapter in the book, simply because it is the one that most especially rests on first hand work. Dr. Meigs, the curator of the Mortonian Collection, had so many crania under his eyes and hands, and he tells us what they are, with as few superadditions in the way of hypothesis as are consistent with the spirit of the work, which is essentially polygenist, a word which Chapter V. explains with no little energy.

The ægyptologist writes this. He is a polygenist, or one who believes in the multiplicity of human races, as opposed to the monogenist who believes in the origin of all mankind from a single pair.

"I am unconscious," he writes, "certainly, of a disposition to deny the historical fact last indicated, neither do I question the improbability of every race of man, each in the ratio of its own grade of organization, nor doubt the beneficial influence of such modern belief wherever it can be implanted; but not on that account do I consider a Tasmanian, a Fuegian, a Kalmuk, an Orang-benua, or a Bechuana, to descend from the same blood lineage as the noblest of living Teutons, whose loftiness of soul gives utterance to an idea such as that which no education could instil into the brains of the above-named five, among many other races. The very idea itself is purely Caucasian, and as such, together with true civilization, serves the more strongly to mark distinctions of mental organism amongst the various groups of historical humanity."

For all this, the temper in which the chapter is written is very polemic, and not at all judicial.

Acclimation, or the Comparative Influence of climate, endemic and epidemic diseases, on the races of men is by the physician, who writes "that we have no records to show that a race of one extreme has ever been acclimated to the opposite." Who says it has? Who denies the accuracy of one single fact in this very controversial chapter? As was said to the rhetorician who defended the character of Hercules, *quis vituperavit?* Monogenists (to take the coinage of the author's) who believe that Negroes become Eskimos, or *vice versa*, never for one moment suppose that the equatorial black becomes arctic and white by any direct process of transmutation. They believe rather that both come from some *tertium quid*, and even here the change is gradual. Equatorial forms extend to the tropics, inter-

tropical forms to the southern portion of the temperate zone, southern forms of the temperate zone to the sub-arctic areas, sub-arctic forms to the arctic—whence they may spread again towards the south; from the Eskimo country to the Athabaskan, from the Athabaskan to the Algonkin, from the Algonkin to the Mexican, from the Mexican to the Central American, from the Central American to the Amazonian, and from thence to parts beyond the tropic of Capricorn, Patagonia, and Buenos Ayres. When the movements of modern populations thus imitate the movements by which the monogenist peoples his world from a single point, the argument of the ordinary writers on acclimation may rise to the value of the paper on which they are written. At present they are (whether false or true) irrelevant. And irrelevancy is the great fault of ethnological literature in general. The speculation has outrun both the work and the logic.

Whenever we find much laxity of argument we look-out for an abstraction. So much trash at the top, so many abstractions at the bottom. This is the rule. *Race* is one of the American abstractions. *Type* is another. How men who are not naturalists write about type may be seen in most works. How a naturalist writes is as follows:—

"To return to the idea of type we must remind the reader that the word is often used in a vague and unphilosophical manner: in the too frequent sense of the term it denotes that individual of a species which was first cultivated, described, figured, or collected, or that form which is most abundant in the neighbourhood of the writer; whereas all the individuals thus referred to may represent anomalous or exceptional states of the true type. The fact is that we have no clue whatever to the originally created typical form of any plant, consistent with the view of its origin in a single parent, and its power of varying. If we take a species of universal distribution, a careful examination of all its variations, and a contrast between these and those of its allies, may lead to the detection of a form, which for various reasons may be assumed as the real or ideal standard, for we have no reason to suppose that the whole globe is so altered that the circumstances under which the assumed type originally appeared do not now exist anywhere. But with local plants the case is different; they may have originated where they are now found, but it is more consistent with geological truths to assume that many did not, and that however slight the induced changes have been, and however powerless to obliterate specific character, they may still mask the original form. Practically, then, the type is a phantom, what was once the typical state may no longer be the common one, or that which now fulfils the office the species did at an earlier epoch."—*Hooker's Introduction to Flora of New Zealand.*

That the editors, along with their coadjutors, will form a school is probable. It will be good or bad according to the extent to which they guard against certain circumstances peculiar to the soil. The extent to which Negro slavery has a tendency to develop rhetorical advocates rather than dispassionate judges is one. The familiarity with extreme, rather than transitional, forms of the genus *homo* is another. The delusion that republican institutions in politics and the voluntary system in church matters, are the only condition for freedom of inquiry, is a third. The one-sided view of species is a fourth. Just as naturalists in Europe are reconsidering the older doctrine of its immutability, the Americans are upholding them in their fullest and most untenable extent. The want of true views on these matters leads to a great expenditure of power. Most of the

arrows of the editors are shot at either dead or dying men. They may reserve them for a more useful purpose.

Letters from High Latitudes; being some Account of a Voyage in the Schooner Yacht 'Foam,' 85 o. m., to Iceland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen in 1856. By Lord Dufferin. Murray.

THE yacht voyage described in this volume is one of the most adventurous on record. The *Foam* is a schooner-yacht of 85 tons burthen. Of the character of the vessel, so to speak, we have an occasional hint by being permitted a peep into the cabin, which is fitted up with taste and luxury, and has quite the coquettish air of a lady's boudoir. The rest of the appointments may be inferred from this 'interior.' The schooner is as light as a cork on the water, is built for speed and *finesse*, and, although possessing none of the attributes of a sea bully, she has a kind of intelligence which serves her in the stead of strength and weight. Nothing comes amiss to her; and when she is placed in circumstances which pleasure-yachts were never originally intended to encounter, she conducts herself with a tact and dexterity that cannot be too highly applauded. Lord Dufferin must have been well aware of the capabilities of his craft, or he never would have risked the perils of the expedition indicated upon his title-page. That expedition carries us from the coast of Scotland, by way of the Hebrides, to Reykjavik, in Iceland. From this town, which consists of a collection of wooden sheds, one story high, built on a bare beach, flanked by suburbs of turf huts, Lord Dufferin made an excursion to the Geysirs, the famous boiling fountains, familiar to us in the travels of Ida Pfeiffer, and the still more marvellous vitrified plain of Thingvall. At this latter place he met Prince Napoleon, with whom he afterwards made an arrangement to proceed to Jan Mayen; the war-steamer in which the Prince sailed, *La Reine Hortense*, taking the little yacht in tow. It had been Lord Dufferin's intention to have ridden across the central desert of Iceland, joining his vessel on the opposite coast; but the opportunity of sailing with the Prince's steamer was tempting, and with the prospect of the Arctic regions before them, every hour of summer, it being now July, was precious. The vessels went north at once, towards Jan Mayen, and had already made upwards of 300 miles since leaving Iceland, when *La Reine Hortense* deemed it expedient to abandon the enterprise. As it turned out, this step was prudently resolved upon, for when the steamer reached Reykjavik she had not a shovelful of coal on board. Lord Dufferin, in spite of this discouraging incident, resolved to persevere, although the weather was unpropitious, and the prospects of a little yacht alone in the Arctic seas were by no means promising. And he did persevere, and succeeded, not only in reaching, but in landing upon Jan Mayen, a volcanic island, the principal feature of which is "a spike of igneous rock shooting straight up out of the sea to the height of 6870 feet, not broad-based like a pyramid, nor round-topped like a sugar-loaf, but needle-shaped, pointed like the spire of a church." Having achieved this object, he determined to attempt Spitzbergen—a determination which sufficiently illustrates his courage and nautical confidence. On worked the little yacht against difficulties of

an alarming kind; and at length, when they had reached the eightieth parallel of north latitude, with an impenetrable sheet of ice extending fifty or sixty miles westward from the shore of Spitzbergen, which they had sighted, they reluctantly abandoned all hope of accomplishing a landing. They were already almost in the latitude of its north-west point; but the coast was so blocked up, that all access to it seemed impossible. No whaler had ever succeeded in getting more than about 120 miles higher north than they had come at this time, and they thought it would be mere folly to explore the ice any farther. Lord Dufferin, however, resolved to wait the issue of one night more, and if nothing favourable turned up, to retrace his course. He remained on deck to see what the next few hours might bring forth; and there is scarcely a more striking passage in the book abounding in animated pictures than the description of that night, memorable in the annals of the *Foam*.

"It blew great guns, and the cold was perfectly intolerable; billow upon billow of black fog came sweeping down between the sea and sky, as if it were going to swallow up the whole universe; while the midnight sun—now completely blotted out—now faintly struggling through the ragged breaches of the mist—threw down from time to time an unearthly red-brown glare on the waste of roaring waters.

"For the whole of that night did we continue beating up along the edge of the ice, in the teeth of a whole gale of wind; at last, about nine o'clock in the morning,—but two short hours before the moment at which it had been agreed we should bear up, and abandon the attempt,—we came up with a long low point of ice, that had stretched further to the westward than any we had yet doubled,—and there, beyond, lay an open sea!—open not only to the northward and westward, but also to the eastward! You can imagine my excitement. 'Turn the hands up, Mr. Wyse!' 'Bout ship!' 'Down with the helm!' 'Helm a-lee!' Up comes the schooner's head to the wind, the sails flapping with the noise of thunder-blocks rattling against the deck, as if they wanted to knock their brains out—ropes dancing about in galvanised coils, like mad serpents,—and everything to an inexperienced eye in inextricable confusion; till gradually she pays off on the other tack—the sails stiffen into deal-boards—the staysail sheet is let go—and heeling over on the opposite side, again she darts forward over the sea like an arrow from the bow. 'Stand by to make sail!' 'Out all reefs!' (I could have carried sail to sink a man-of-war!)—and away the little ship went, playing leapfrog over the heavy seas, and staggering under her canvas, as if giddy with the same joyful excitement which made my own heart thump so loudly."

At one o'clock on the following morning the *Foam* came to anchor in the silent haven of English Bay, Spitzbergen, within 630 miles of the Pole, and within 100 miles as far north as any ship has ever succeeded in getting.

From this outline of the voyage the reader will understand its course, and may, with a very slight knowledge of the ice region, comprehend some of the dangers encountered and overcome. But he must read the book if he would thoroughly enjoy one of the most interesting narratives of travel and adventure of modern times, and worthy in some aspects of the daring of the old voyagers. For the sake of showing some of the special qualities of the work we have marked a few passages for extract.

Although there is not much to be said about Iceland, and nothing new, Lord Dufferin, by drawing on his own observation

imparts an attraction to the subject. With a population of only 60,000 persons, the country is about one-fifth larger than Ireland. The centre is a desert, "piled up for thirty thousand square miles in disordered pyramids of ice and lava;" there is no vegetation anywhere; there is not a tree in the whole island; and the population are scattered over the ring formed by the coast. The people doomed to this most inhospitable region are themselves remarkable for hospitality. They feasted Lord Dufferin and his companions in a profuse spirit, and had he been in the most luxurious spot in the south of Europe he could not have fared more sumptuously than when he was entertained by some of the magnates. The Icelanders, although they retain some of the old church ceremonies, are staunch Protestants. Here is a capital picture-map of one aspect of Iceland from the sea:—

"The north-west division of Iceland consists of one huge peninsula, spread out upon the sea like a human hand, the fingers just reaching over the Arctic circle; while up between them run the gloomy fiords, sometimes to the length of twenty, thirty, and even forty miles. Anything more grand and mysterious than the appearance of their solemn portals, as we passed across from bluff to bluff, it is impossible to conceive. Each might have served as a separate entrance to some poet's hell—so drear and fatal seemed the vista one's eye just caught receding between the endless ranks of precipice and pyramid."

A very exciting moment on the voyage, after leaving Iceland, was that when the vessel first came in view of floating masses of ice. A white twinkling point of light was discerned by the telescope, dipping and dancing in the sunlight; the news brought everybody on deck, and presently a string of other pieces, glittering like a diamond necklace, have in sight:—

"Here at all events was honest blue salt water frozen solid, and when—as we proceeded—the scattered fragments thickened, and passed like silver argosies on either hand, until at last we found ourselves enveloped in an innumerable fleet of bergs,—it seemed as if we could never be weary of admiring a sight so strange and beautiful. It was rather in form and colour than in size that these ice islets were remarkable.

"In quaintness of form, and in brilliancy of colours, these wonderful masses surpassed everything I had imagined; and we found endless amusement in watching their fantastic procession.

"At one time it was a knight on horseback, clad in sapphire mail, a white plume above his casque. Or a cathedral window with shafts of chrysophras, new powdered by a snow-storm. Or a smooth sheer cliff of lapis lazuli; or a banyan tree, with roots descending from its branches, and a foliage as delicate as the efflorescence of molten metal; or a fairy dragon, that breasted the water in scales of emerald; or anything else that your fancy chose to conjure up."

An incident of still deeper interest was the first sight of the needle-mountain of Jan Mayen. It was about four in the morning:—

"The heavy wreaths of vapour seemed to be imperceptibly separating, and in a few minutes more the solid roof of grey suddenly split asunder, and I beheld through the gap—thousands of feet overhead as if suspended in the crystal sky—a cone of illuminated snow.

"You can imagine my delight. It was really that of an anchorite catching a glimpse of the seventh heaven. There at last was the long sought for mountain actually tumbling down upon our heads. Columbus could not have been more pleased when—after nights of watching—he saw the first fires of a new hemisphere dance upon the water; nor, indeed, scarcely less disappointed at their sudden disappearance than I was, when—

after having gone below to wake Sigurd, and tell him we had seen *bonâ-fide* terra-firma, I found, on returning upon deck, that the roof of mist had closed again, and shut out all trace of the transient vision."

But, to use his own words, he "had got a clutch of the island," and waited patiently till the curtain lifted. Behind that veil he knew must lie Jan Mayen:—

"A few minutes more, and slowly, silently, in a manner you could take no account of, its dusky hem first deepened to a violet tinge, then gradually lifting, displayed a long line of coast,—in reality but the roots of Beerenberg—dyed of the darkest purple; while, obedient to a common impulse, the clouds that wrapt its summit gently disengaged themselves, and left the mountain standing in all the magnificence of his 6,870 feet, girdled by a single zone of pearly vapour, from underneath whose floating folds seven enormous glaciers rolled down into the sea! Nature seemed to have turned scene-shifter, so artfully were the phases of this glorious spectacle successively developed."

The glaciers on this solitary coast must not be passed over in silence. The description of them is admirable:—

"The glaciers were quite an unexpected element of beauty. Imagine a mighty river of as great a volume as the Thames—started down the side of a mountain,—bursting over every impediment,—whirled into a thousand eddies,—tumbling and raging on from ledge to ledge in quivering cataraacts of foam,—then suddenly struck rigid by a power so instantaneous in its action, that even the froth and fleeting wreaths of spray have stiffened to the immutability of sculpture. Unless you had seen it, it would be almost impossible to conceive the strangeness of the contrast between the actual tranquillity of these silent crystal rivers and the violent descending energy impressed upon their exterior. You must remember, too, all this is upon a scale of such prodigious magnitude, that when we succeeded subsequently in approaching the spot—where with a leap like that of Niagara one of these glaciers plunges down into the sea,—the eye, no longer able to take in its fluvial character, was content to rest in simple astonishment at what then appeared a lucent precipice of grey-green ice, rising to the height of several hundred feet above the masts of the vessel."

Vain, however, were the attempts to find an anchorage. The difficulties were enormous. Having moved about amongst floating masses of ice in the hope of finding a freer sea, the yacht was stopped short by a solid rampart of fixed ice, which in one direction leaned upon the land. Thus cut off from access on the western side, nothing was left but to put about, run along the land, and attempt an open roadstead on the eastern side. This experiment failed also, for here they were again met by another impassable barrier. What was to be done? The answer to this question involves a passage which cannot be curtailed. The conduct of the *Foam* throughout this trying emergency was noble:—

"Under these circumstances, the only thing to be done was to get back to where the ice was looser, and attempt a landing wherever a favourable opening presented itself. But even to extricate ourselves from our present position, was now no longer of such easy performance. Within the last hour the wind had shifted into the north-west; that is to say, it was now blowing right down the path along which we had picked our way; in order to return, therefore, it would be necessary to work the ship to windward through a sea as thickly crammed with ice as a lady's boudoir is with furniture. Moreover, it had become evident, from the obvious closing of the open spaces, that some considerable pressure was acting upon the outside of the field; but whether originating in a current or the change of wind, or another field

being driven down upon it, I could not tell. Be that as it might, out we must get,—unless we wanted to be cracked like a walnut-shell between the drifting ice and the solid belt to leeward; so sending a steady hand to the helm,—for these unusual phenomena had begun to make some of my people lose their heads a little, no one on board having ever seen a bit of ice before,—I stationed myself in the bows, while Mr. Wyse coned the vessel from the square yard. Then there began one of the prettiest and most exciting pieces of nautical manœuvring that can be imagined. Every single soul on board was summoned upon deck; to all, their several stations and duties were assigned—always excepting the cook, who was merely directed to make himself generally useful. As soon as everybody was ready, down went the helm,—about came the ship,—and the critical part of the business commenced. Of course, in order to wind and twist the schooner in and out among the devious channels left between the hummocks, it was necessary she should have considerable way on her; at the same time so narrow were some of the passages, and so sharp their turnings, that unless she had been the most handy vessel in the world, she would have had a very narrow squeak for it. I never saw anything so beautiful as her behaviour. Had she been a living creature, she could not have dodged, and wound, and doubled, with more conscious cunning and dexterity; and it was quite amusing to hear the endearing way in which the people spoke to her, each time the nimble creature contrived to elude some more than usually threatening tongue of ice."

When they did succeed in landing, the scene was not of a character to tempt them to remain very long. A ribbon of beach, about fifteen yards wide, running under basaltic precipices a thousand feet high, was the only standing room that part of the coast afforded. After an hour's climb they planted the white ensign of St. George on a broken shaft of rock. We have the following graphic sketch of the coast of this strange island:—

"On descending to the water's edge, we walked some little distance along the beach without observing anything very remarkable, unless it were the network of vertical and horizontal dikes of basalt which shot in every direction through the scoriae and conglomerate of which the cliff seemed to be composed. Innumerable sea-birds sat in the crevices and ledges of the uneven surface, or flew about us with such confiding curiosity, that by reaching out my hand I could touch their wings, as they poised themselves in the air alongside. There was one old sober-sides with whom I passed a good ten minutes *tête-à-tête*, trying who could stare the other out of countenance."

Hardly more solemn in its utter desolation is that land-locked bay on the coast of Spitzbergen in which the *Foam* subsequently found safe refuge after all her perils:—

"And now, how shall I give you an idea of the wonderful panorama in the midst of which we found ourselves? I think, perhaps, its most striking feature was the stillness—and deadness—and impossibility of this new world of ice, and rock, and water surrounded us; not a sound of any kind interrupted the silence; the sea did not break upon the shore; no bird or any living thing was visible; the midnight sun—by this time muffled in a transparent mist—shed an awful, mysterious lustre on glacier and mountain; no atom of vegetation gave token of the earth's vitality; an universal numbness and dumbness seemed to pervade the solitude. I suppose in scarcely any other part of the world is this appearance of deadness so strikingly exhibited. On the stillest summer day in England, there is always perceptible an under-tone of life thrilling through the atmosphere; and though no breeze should stir a single leaf, yet—in default of motion—there is always a sense of growth; but here not so much as a blade of grass was to be seen, on the sides of the bald excoriated hills,

Primeval rocks—and eternal ice—constitute the landscape."

There were some narrow escapes on the return voyage, especially in an attempt to visit the Mälstrom, off the coast of Norway; but our space will not permit us to go into further details.

After the extracts we have given, which clearly illustrate the nature of its contents, we need scarcely add that Lord Dufferin's book is not only extremely interesting, but that it is written with spirit and intelligence. Sometimes the tone is trivial and flippant, and occasionally, but very rarely, there is a slight tendency towards what is called "fine writing." But there is so much good sense, good taste, and good feeling in the work; so much accurate scientific knowledge displayed; and upon the whole so sound a discretion evinced in the treatment of subjects where the author himself is necessarily the hero, that the surface faults, which appear chiefly in the early part of the narrative, disappear before the solid merits of the work, which is as creditable to the writer's literary talents, as to his naval skill and enterprise.

A Visit to Salt Lake; being a Journey across the Plains, and a Residence in the Mormon Settlements at Utah. By William Chandless, Smith, Elder & Co.

Do you wish your neighbours to take an absorbing interest in your concerns? Then close your shutters, discharge your servants, deny yourself to visitors, make your own marketings, and keep the chain on. You will soon become the most important personage in the street, the centre of mystery, the cynosure of curiosity; yet if, Haroun-like, you could be a disguised auditor of the conversations relating to yourself, you would probably find plenty of people persuaded that they knew all about the matter, and ready with the most plausible explanations of your retreat. You would be an admirable living illustration of the doctrine of the myth—of the tendency of a mysterious or imperfectly comprehended circumstance to clothe itself in the popular belief with fictitious accretions until the most analytical intellect finds it difficult to fix on the original kernel of fact. Such has been the case with the Mormons. Ten times has the grass of the prairies withered and been renewed since it first bowed beneath their exiled feet, and ten times more mystery surrounds them than when they dwelt exposed to the prying curiosity of Illinois, and Gentiles might walk unchallenged into the great temple of Nauvoo. Perhaps we ought to say surrounded, for mystery will hardly hold out long against the perquisitions of an observer like Mr. Chandless, who, by a happy chance, has been behind the scenes, and can tell us nearly as much of a Mormon harem as Mr. Lewis of an Oriental one. We give his picture without comment:—

"His first wife was five or six years younger, and from the same part of the country as himself: she often talked over with me her early life in New England, when she was a cotton-spinner (a very different class from factory-girls in this country—in fact, as clean, clever, handy, and often nice-looking girls as you could find anywhere), and laying up money fast before she married; and then of her time of affluence, as the wife of a New England farmer, with their cows and poultry, peach orchard and apple orchard, the home-made cyder, and sugar from the maple trees. Perhaps those times had also

their wants; but in retrospect they were all fair, though not talked of repiningly. She told me also how she and her husband had sat at nights reading over the Mormon books and the Bible till they became sure of the truth, and her family had thrown her off in shame because she was the first woman baptized in that district; and how after years of alienation she and they came together only for a new and almost eternal separation, and they had offered her almost anything if she would not go to Salt Lake; and then came the long, long journey over the prairies (which she, half-dead with consumption, never expected to cross) and their life at Salt Lake. Here the veil dropped; if she suffered any pang at the presence of another wife, she never intimated it to me: probably would not had I inquired; but I am no vivisector. Sometimes she said, 'That was before Lizzy (the third wife) came:' but only as a date.

"When the second wife was married I never knew, but it was either just before or just after the journey to Salt Lake; and she had nursed the other, of whom she was a previous acquaintance, on the way: this perhaps, both being sincere Mormons, had softened any bitter feeling, if such existed. The latter was one of those who had given up much for the faith's sake: she had left husband, and child, and home. This, of course, no one would approve; but one must remember that divorces are given for trivial causes in America. She was a strong believer, and her husband had tried to prevent her joining Mormon services; possibly, but for the antipathy to the Mormons, she could have obtained a divorce for this. Of him she spoke neither with hatred nor regard; no doubt quarrels had preceded their separation. She considered he was honest, but had shut his ears to the truth. But of her 'boy' she spoke oftener, counted up how old he was, if alive—ah! there was the mother's doubt!—it was more than eight years since she had seen or heard of him: still she built castles of seeing him some day when the Pacific Railroad passed by Salt Lake, and hoped he would then know her—or at least recollect what his mother was like.

"Lizzy, the third wife, was very pretty, and though with a little girl nearly four years old, hardly herself full-blown. She was an English girl, from Bedfordshire, but taken over to Nauvoo so young that practically she was a native Mormon; and had married at fifteen, almost as soon as she came to Salt Lake. The others sometimes rallied her about having begun life so young, and more than once spoke to me of her girlish prettiness. In spite of this, she was certainly the strictest mother of all, and woe betide the little offender! but like a young mother, she would sit and cry over her sick child.

"The fourth wife was a handsome girl of seventeen; her husband's cousin, and not long married; but she was a vast favourite with all their children, whom she petted immensely: perhaps she had been a playmate previously. 'Give me a drink, Liddy,' 'Do toss me, Liddy,' 'Won't you mend my coat (or my frock), Liddy?' resounded through the household. They never called her 'aunt,' as they did the others, and as they are taught to do, upon the principle of all the wives being sisters: not but what the rest were fond enough of each other's children—almost as fond, indeed, as if they had been really aunts, and the children were quite as fond of them."

Nothing can well be more interesting than an examination of the relation assumed by this singular community towards the civil power—a power which, through its remoteness from the spot, has hitherto been compelled to rely for its recognition on moral force (better known to the States as "Bunkum") alone. The difficulty is that of Queen Elizabeth, when a large proportion of her subjects believed it in the power of a foreign priest to release them from their allegiance. No Mormon doubts for

a moment that the legitimate government must give way in any collision with the Church, as impersonated in the chief prophet, Brigham Young; and Brigham has made up his mind that no Gentile magistrate shall be anything but a cipher swelling the state of the Mormon Number One. So far as administrative questions are concerned, the prophet's unanimous election as governor has put it out of the power of the Washington executive to interfere with him, but the sole power of nominating judges still remains with the President, and any usurpation of their functions constitutes an act of treason. Brigham, however, has no idea of allowing Gentiles to sit in judgment on the faithful, and has managed to bring the most important branch of the judicial authority under his own control by an act of cool audacity to which it might be difficult to find a parallel. The organic (or, as the Mormons usually style it, the Oregonic) act which constituted Utah a territory, gave the people the power of appointing their own judges "in probate." Whereupon the question arose, what probate might be. Nobody could tell. "O," said the oracle, "probate is criminal jurisdiction!" and this novel interpretation has ever since prevailed in Utah. The chief justice resolved to show how little it lies in the power of mere external circumstances to depress the undaunted soul of a truly good man. Calling to mind all that philosophers have said of the propriety of imitating Romans at Rome, he turned his court into a boarding-house, kept the juries living with him there for indefinite periods, and thus sought consolation in draughts, not of the waters of oblivion, but on the territorial exchequer. The other judge (one for sense and one for rhyme is quite sufficient at one time) remonstrated, resisted, and ended by succumbing to Brigham, who, to the unspeakable horror of all lawyers, to this day "does good practical justice without any embarrassment from statute or common law." It is impossible that the United States government should tamely submit to so daring an insult, yet, unless the Deseret locusts come to its aid by rendering the country uninhabitable, it will certainly find it hard to obtain redress. An attempt has, indeed, been made to get up a crusade against the Mormons as moral pests—as glaring an instance of the *dat venium corvis* as we have ever heard of. Before meddling with the social arrangements of Utah, it would be as well to settle certain questions of morality and policy lying somewhat nearer home. Suppose polygamy ever so bad, it is surely not so bad as slavery; and an administration elected especially for the defence of the one "domestic institution," convicts itself of the grossest hypocrisy if it affects indignation at the other. The morality of Utah is manifestly far above that of Mississippi; the illegalities of Brigham are nothing to those perpetrated with impunity in Kansas; for one unpopular magistrate quietly put out of the way at the Salt Lake, dozens of abolitionists have been openly assassinated in the South. Accordingly, we must confess, that when we read of the ungentlemanly severity of the Utah government towards the noble fraternity of thieves, and reflect on the probable fate of General Walker if he were to venture in their direction, we find it difficult to entertain any especially good wishes for the force which the Walker-protecting government of the States is understood to be about sending to put them down.

The religion of the Mormons at present consists in believing everything that Brigham Young tells them. Indeed, with an infallible church always at hand to consult on all subjects, from the period of the Millennium to the care of a calf, abstract doctrinal speculations cannot seem of much consequence. Mormon sermons usually take a very practical turn, as in the following instance:—

"I felt a little curiosity to attend service in the tabernacle, and went the very first Sunday. The building was a large oblong without galleries, the seats looking, and descending as a 'pit,' towards the centre of one side, where was the 'stand,' with a row of seats for the apostles and principal elders, and a rostrum for the speaker; in front of that was the orchestra. The building will hold about 3000: as there is no kneeling people require less room, and all can hear excellently. The service commenced with a hymn, followed by prayer; during which all stand up, and no one is admitted: for the words and matter, this was about equal to the average of extempore prayers—that is, indifferent enough. After a second hymn—'Come all ye sons of Zion, who have received the priesthood,' in which, as the words were known to all, all joined with a really fine effect—came the discourse; unluckily that morning it was almost inconceivable trash, but I was glad of an opportunity of seeing the redoubted Brigham Young.

"He is a portly man of middle height, apparently about fifty-four; his face bespeaks strong common sense, and when in the prayer he was spoken of as the 'prophet and revelator,' I tried—but in vain—to discover any sign of contempt in his countenance. After the main discourse he spoke for a few minutes; he complained that men would come to his house without any sufficient object, and that women would come and ask for Sister Young, (which?) and then try to see over the house, and the thing had become a nuisance: he had lost shirts; his wives had lost articles of dress. There were capacious offices for the transaction of business, to which strangers could come; friends he should always be happy to see at his own house, but he wished to give warning to all present that he had just received from London a new pair of boots with particularly strong toes, and that he should not scruple to use them on intruders. He then—I forget how—turned aside to the subject of inspiration, and how, because the American people would not believe in visions and spirits, 'God had sent on them a strong delusion that they should believe a lie,' and those who rejected Joseph were now deluged with evil spirits: with this he concluded."

Ridiculous as all this seems, the care of the Mormon church for secular matters is in reality the most sagacious point in its economy. It strengthens the influence of the spiritual power by bringing it to bear upon the domestic affairs of every citizen, and obtains respect for the ministry by exhibiting every member of it in the light of a practical man. No doubt it involves a despotism, but one without which the infant state must infallibly have gone to pieces. The energy of the rulers, the submission of the people, have both been taxed to the utmost to bring Mormonism through a fiercer persecution than has in our days fallen to the lot of any other sect. By-and-by, as the intelligence of the community approaches the level of their governors, the superiority of these last will disappear, and the constitution will imperceptibly pass from a theocracy to a democracy. This elasticity is another recommendation of the system, it being only requisite that the leaders of the church should become convinced that such and such a regulation is injudicious, and a vision or an outpouring of the spirit suffices for its extinction. Could but their eyes be opened to the

impolicy of the "spiritual wife dispensation," we should consider the prospects of the Utah territory as good as those of any other between the two great oceans. If perpetuated, this system cannot but terminate in the demoralization of the community, a coming event whose shadow is already flung darkly forward in the guise of a general coarseness of feeling. Remove this, and our disrespect for the Book of Mormon is not strong enough to cause a doubt of the ability of the industrious, temperate, and hospitable men who believe in it, and who have sacrificed so much for their belief, to rear the crops, raise the coal, and establish the manufactures that will make their actual city of the desert a fairer spot than the fancied Sion of their fanatic creed. As with the husbandman's sons in the apologue, their quest of an imaginary treasure will in that case have led them to a real one.

We shall indulge in no conjectures on the probability of such a consummation, finding any such expressly discouraged by our intelligent guide. It will be better, perhaps, to follow him into some further detail of Utah as it actually exists. Like Sodom, the Mormon metropolis is a city of the plain:—

"The length and breadth of the valley spread before us: the snowy Sierra opposite, but ten leagues off; the range behind us black-looking, but white-crested, a mountain wave and a mountain wall, grander now we had passed it; most of all the Great Lake, blue and bright in the afternoon sunshine, circling a mountainous island, and itself encircled by mountains, shining as it were a bed of sapphires set in silver,—these, the whole view then, whatever one might have thought at any other moment, like water to a thirsty man, seemed at once to repay all the fatigues and hardships of the journey. Salt Lake City, visible as a multitude of white specks on the plain at the bottom, served rather to excite our curiosity than to improve the landscape."

This "valley," it should be observed, comes, from the level nature of its surface, nearer to our conception of a table land. It is, however, surrounded on all sides by jagged and snowy sierras, pierced by ravines grim and lugubrious as coffins let into the walls of a catacomb. The plain is not picturesque, and the soil, like the Mormon polity, mixes up good and bad in a most incomprehensible manner. As a rule, about one-third of every estate may be regarded as valueless. The rest is often very fertile, most fruits and vegetables prosper to admiration, but the locusts have a formidable veto on the agriculturist's success. Yet another month or two, and the Mormons will most probably be engaged for the third time in sweeping these invaders away, burning them in heaps, and replanting the ruined crop. Probably their perseverance will prevail at last, but the enemy is terrible, and not alone in his glory. In summer there is drought, the throbbing landscape lies hot and luminous, and blade and ear too often perish from the earth. In winter there is snow, and ice upon the snow, and alternate frost and thaw binding both together in a mass, till the cattle, unable to reach the green herb, exhaust the tender willow-shoots and die. The whole life of the Mormon is a continuous struggle with difficulties, an indolent race could not for a year fulfil the conditions of his lot. Temperate, honest, active, he must be and he is. No idle, knavish, or dissolute man has the slightest chance with him. *En attendant* the predicted jewels and gold, his new Jerusalem

is built of adobe bricks. His sorest wants are at present money and gunpowder.

We must refer our readers to Mr. Chandless himself for details of the average course of Mormon life, remarkably prosaic for a people who have gone to the end of the world in search of a new religion. The complete interpenetration of the secular by the spiritual will be found its most distinguishing characteristic—thus, balls are opened with prayer, and missionary meetings enlivened with jigs. Mr. Chandless deserves our warmest acknowledgments for the keenness of his observation and the frankness of his truth-speaking. His journey was, it seems, the result of a sudden thought that struck him while in Missouri, to realize which he travelled all the way to the Salt Lake in the disguise of a waggoner, and thus picked up much information that might otherwise have been denied him. He subsequently went to California, which he did not find to shine by comparison with Utah—it is true that his visit preceded the purifying operations of the Vigilance Committee. His style is clear and plain, and in keeping with his assumed character, while at the same time he lets us divine the scholar and gentleman by a somewhat ostentatious display of familiarity with such select poets as Dante and Shelley. This is the spirit of Nelson when he insisted on ennobling a tarnished uniform by a star.

Chow-Chow; being Selections from a Journal kept in India, Egypt, and Syria. By the Viscountess Falkland. Two Vols. Hurst and Blackett.

[Second Notice.]

BEFORE Lady Falkland left Cairo she visited a Turkish lady, the wife of a gentleman in high favour with Abbas Pacha. The hostess was so pretty and intelligent, that her visitor could not help deploring the fate that condemned her to a harem. Her dress seems to have been unusually rich and beautiful:—

"The head-dress consisted, first, of a flat cap of horse-hair, through which her own hair peeped here and there; round this a green silk embroidered kerchief, tied on one side; on each side of her head were bouquets of very handsome diamonds. Her black hair was cut quite short over the forehead, but numerous long braids hung down behind. Her trowsers were wide and of white brocaded satin; the vest was of lilac silk; and fitted tight to her shape; round her waist was wound a small Cashmere shawl; the long 'gibbeh' of rich white embroidered satin covered her feet, on which were slippers; and a large, long, ample green Cashmere jacket, with full sleeves, completed this really becoming costume."

During the invariable scene of pipes, coffee, and sherbet, a young man of about seventeen entered the room:—

"The lady presented him to me as her son. He was a short, very stout, round, fat-faced youth, with small eyes, a smaller nose, and still smaller mouth, and a little round chin, which he held constantly in the air. I could just trace a faint likeness to his lovely mother; but it was a sad caricature. He seated himself by me, and began a most energetic, animated conversation in French. I soon learned he had been long at Paris, where many young men of family now go from Egypt for their education.

"His mother, on the other side of me, looked at him in silent admiration, though she did not understand one word he said; and it was very strange to sit between the mother and son. The first realizing all one has heard of Eastern customs and manners, which are the same as those of three hundred years ago, while the son, aware his

country was behind European nations in *all respects*, was panting for emancipation from these very customs. He told me he was extremely 'bored' in Cairo. 'Il n'y a pas de société ici, madame; point de *whisk* (whist).' He then rattled on about his happy life at Paris. In vain I tried to smooth matters, and make him see the 'bright side' of Cairo. He evidently looked down on his country, and wanted reforms. Here I had before me a specimen of 'young Egypt,' and I thought what a pity it was to send youths out of the country to be half-civilized, when they must return and conform, during the rest of their lives, to the demi-barbarous customs of their own land. The poor young man's love of his country did not increase, when he was suddenly informed he must at once leave the apartment.

"Madame," said he, 'il faut que je quitte la chambre—chez nous les messieurs et les dames n'osent pas rester dans la même chambre. Il y a une dame qui arrive et qui desire entrer ici pour voir ma mère—et moi, je suis forcé de quitter la chambre. Ah! nous tenons cette coutume des anciens Grecs.'

"I did not know how the custom originated, but I thought it rather hard to put it on the Greeks."

When the interview was over, and the visitor was about to depart, the young man appeared again. This apparition of Paris taste in the midst of Turkish custom is something highly suggestive:—

"After I took leave of the lady, the young man met me—offered me his arm to take me to my donkey—(not to my carriage). Having been banished from the harem, he was not in a better humour with his country, and lamented bitterly the *triste* life he led, and the dulness of Cairo. I was sorry for him; and have often thought since what has become of him?"

Travelling over the plain of Sharon, we have the following remarkable passage:—

"As we came near the town the English Consul, a Greek, met us, having heard of our expected arrival."

"We saluted each other, but conversation was out of the question, he speaking no European language, we no Eastern one. Smiles, signs, and in fact a pantomimic proceeding were the only means we had of communicating with each other. He led us through narrow streets to his house, which he lent us for the night."

Here was a party composed of the ex-Governor of Bombay and his family, returning home after a five years' residence at the seat of government, and not one of them could speak any Eastern language. The fact is significant; but we must leave the obvious commentary upon it to the reader.

Jerusalem is crusted over with scriptural traditions, and although little trust can be placed in the local historians, it is impossible not to be moved when the sites, real or conjectural, of events in Holy Writ are pointed out by the guides. Thus, for example, we have in one street two memorials of incidents in the life of our Lord:—

"Several objects of interest were shown us by our guide, an old Christian Arab, called Thomas, such as a stone in a wall, which our Lord touched as he went through this street to the hall of judgment, then a stone pillar, nearly sunk in the ground, and where he is said to have rested. We passed under an archway, where it is supposed that Pilate showed our Lord to the people; it is called, therefore, the arch of 'Ecce Homo.'"

The present aspect of the Pool of Bethesda is thus described:—

"The Pool of Bethesda is surrounded by buildings on three sides; on the east side, where I sat, is a very low ruinous wall, with wild flowers growing all over it. The pool is very deep—nothing in it but large mounds of green turf; the

only appearance of water was that of a scanty stream trickling out from a wall, belonging to a Turkish public bath. This spot is, indeed, one of the 'waste places' of Jerusalem."

The interior of the Church of the Sepulchre:—

"I, one day, made a long visit and saw nearly everything. Almost the first object of interest pointed out to the stranger is a long marble slab on the pavement like a tombstone. At each end were three very large candlesticks covered with red velvet. At this spot it is said our Saviour was anointed for His burial. People were prostrating themselves on the slab and kissing it. To the left, not far off, is shown the place where the Virgin stood while the body was anointed. On the right are the tombs of Godfrey de Bouillon, of Baldwin the First, and Melchisedech, and the small chapel of St. John the Baptist, and Adam."

"There is a grating in the wall of this chapel, where a fissure in the rock is shown which was formed when the 'rocks were rent,' at the crucifixion of our Lord."

Sometimes we get glimpses of scripture customs and costume on the roadsides, much more authentic and trustworthy than the traditions said to be connected with particular sites. Here is an instance on the journey from Nazareth to Damascus:—

"Continuing our ride to Banias we toiled up steep rocky paths, where we found trees and shrubs very abundant, particularly on grassy table land. We met people travelling, women on horseback wearing the curious horn, which is fixed on the front of the head and fastened behind. This *tantur* or horn is made of tin, silver, or gold, according to the rank or wealth of the wearer. Some are a yard long, shaped like a speaking-trumpet. It rises from the forehead, and is fastened at the back of the head by a band. A large veil is thrown over it and falls down the sides of the head and shoulders. It is usually worn only by married women; but I believe unmarried women also occasionally wear it. There are many references to this horn in the Old Testament. It was sometimes worn by men. Job says 'I have sewed sackcloth upon my skin, and defiled my horn in the dust,' Job xvi. 15; and David, alluding to the righteous, says, in Psalm cxli. 9, 'His horn shall be exalted with honour.'"

And how simple and affecting is the following picture, close in the neighbourhood of Banias:—

"The vegetation was unusually rich; and there was a brook rushing by old towers and walls, and over foundations of ancient buildings, and great massive pieces of rock and stone scattered about, which almost impeded the course of this small, energetic stream, which was the Jordan. Tall trees mingled with the ancient ruins and modern town, and wild flowers peeped up among loose stones and hidden heaps of rock."

"Our tents were placed under a grove of olive trees—a more beautiful situation could not have been chosen—and from it, though surrounded by hills and much foliage, there was a charming view. Just below the tents was the Jordan with its thickly-wooded banks. Beyond, here and there, one caught a glimpse of some picturesque old buildings, shaded by olive-trees, and the whole was backed by grassy hills and trees which rose close to the town."

"One of the sources of the Jordan is at Banias. We went, soon after our arrival, to the cave from whence it springs. It does not flow freely at first—stones impeding its rapid egress. We had now traced the holy river in all its length, from its mouth to its source."

'Stream most blest for His dear sake
Who touch'd its sacred wave and hallow'd all its ground.'

"Over the cave where the Jordan (which is there called *Nas Mahr*) rises at Banias, are small niches, in which, probably, statues were once placed. On a tablet at these niches is a Greek inscription."

Very real, too, is the description of the entry into Damascus, after a journey of eleven days on horseback:—

"The approach to the city, coming from Jerusalem, is anything but imposing. On each side of a very long, ill-paved road, are miserable-looking houses (made of the same material as the walls of the gardens before-mentioned), and dilapidated mosques. I thought we must be in the suburbs; but as we rode on we found that we were in the 'pearl surrounded by emeralds,' as Damascus has been called. This long paved road terminated in several narrower ones, in which butchers' stalls were plentiful. We then entered the bazaar, under a roof, which must have been many feet above us, with shops on each side. Emerging from this covered place, through an archway with two doors—one very rickety, the other prostrate—I thought we should now see palaces, gardens, and terraces, but there were still only poor-looking dwelling-houses, which the minarets near them, falling into decay, seemed ready to crush."

"On we went, and entered a second very extensive covered bazaar. It was very dark and crowded, and my horse's head often rested on some turbaned gentleman's shoulders, who seemed quite accustomed to this, and merely looked at me while he moved, as well as he could, to one side, where probably he would meet another horse or donkey. I could scarcely look at anything, having to guide my horse through these dark passages. At length we arrived at our journey's end, and I was glad to dismount near a fountain in the court-yard of the hotel, into which I gladly entered, to find peace and repose in the cool, large, and beautiful room prepared for me."

"The outside of the hotel did not promise well. Nowhere more than at Damascus must one attend to the old proverb, 'Never go by appearances'—that is, as far as houses are concerned."

"My room was as curious as it was handsome, large, and lofty, with a fountain in the centre. Steps on three sides led up to platforms, one of which was arranged as a sitting-room, the other two as sleeping apartments. The ceiling was about thirty feet high, of carved wood, painted red, green, and purple, and here and there gilt. To the height of about four feet, the walls were ornamented with beautiful coloured designs, and the floor in parts was of variegated marble."

It may be gathered from the extracts we have given, that the sketches of scenery, domestic interiors, and such modes and customs as came within the writer's observation, constitute the best parts of the work. Lady Falkland is not always so successful when she ventures into mythology, history, or politics. Great confusion occurs in the incidental notices of the Hindoo pantheon. The well-known three-formed god, of which Brahma, the Creator, is central and principal, with Vishnu, the Preserver, on one side, and Siva, the Destroyer, on the other, is described as "Siva in his three-fold character," &c. In one page Siva cuts off Daksha's head, and two pages further on we learn that it is Daksha he decapitates. The Trimurti is not only unnecessarily, but wrongly, described as the Trinity in Unity of the Hindoos. The historical details are frequently inexact and imperfect. In relating the siege of Bassein, the dates of the cession by treaty, and of the subjugation of the fort and town, are erroneous, and by dropping the history at the events of a hundred years ago, it is left to be inferred that the place is still in the possession of the Mahrattas, an inference which acquires additional force from the description which follows of the ruined churches. There is a very interesting account of Poona in the Deccan, but it is singularly defective in an important particular, there being no allusion whatever to the

mythological paintings on the fronts of the houses, or the names of the streets taken from the mythology, forming a complete pictorial history of the Brahminical deities. The account of the caves of Elephanta is superficial and unsatisfactory; a much better and fuller account may be obtained from any ordinary book of geography. Lady Falkland adopts Dr. Stephenson's theory, which refers the formation of these excavations to some period between the eighth and twelfth centuries; but the rapidity of the decomposition which has been going on since the English have entered Hindostan, throws considerable doubt on the great antiquity claimed for these temples. If so much of them has perished by the action of the weather during the last fifty years, we may fairly conclude that they could not have resisted the same influences for seven or eight centuries.

Although we do not hope ever to see anything like harmony of orthography adopted in works upon India, we have a right to require that certain generally accepted forms should be commonly adopted, and that, at all events, each book should observe an uniform system. In the volumes before us there are some novelties, some inconsistencies, and some misprints, to which last class, we presume, the designation of Major Moor, the author of the Hindoo Pantheon, as Major More, may be referred. Ameer is called emir, which, although not incorrect, is unusual, and likely to mislead. Buddhists, the ordinary form, is here changed needlessly to Bouddhists. Pareil is spelt Parell, and musnud, musnid. We have indifferently Sakkara and Sakkarah, and betle-nut and betel-nut. These are samples of perhaps no worse fault than carelessness; but it is a fault quite worth correcting. It may be well, also, to say, that while we fully appreciate the value of full information upon all points of daily and familiar experience, there are some things lying on the surface, which are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to explain them for the benefit of the rising generation. Few readers, we apprehend, require to be informed that a "griffin" means "a Johnny Newcome," that a punka is hung over dining-tables, "to agitate the air," and that "Cherry Ripe" was "a popular song thirty years ago."

Memorials, Scientific and Literary, of Andrew Crosse, the Electrician. Longman and Co. About twenty years ago, many will remember the extraordinary excitement caused by the first announcement of the electrical discoveries of Mr. Crosse. The British Association met in 1836 at Bristol. A country gentleman from the west of Somersetshire was urged by a neighbour to attend the meeting. He was unknown in what is called the scientific world, and had lived a life of intellectual isolation, on his paternal estate, in the remote region of the Quantock Hills. But he had been a diligent and skilful observer of nature, and the mysteries of electricity had been his special study. Among the subjects brought before the Geological Section were papers by Mr. Hopkins, on dislocations of rocks and their magnetic structure, and by Mr. Fox, of Falmouth, on the influence of electromagnetism on the formation of mineral veins. At a dinner table the evening previously, the conversation having turned on electrical subjects, Mr. Crosse made some remarks which caused much surprise, and he was solicited to give a more public account of his researches.

He was probably till then himself unaware of their importance, and with the modesty of genius wished to remain a mere listener at the meetings. After Mr. Fox's paper had been read, Professor Buckland, who was in the chair, said that "there was a gentleman present, whose name he had never heard till yesterday, a man unconnected with any society, but possessing the true spirit of a philosopher. This gentleman had actually made no less than twenty-four minerals, and even crystalline quartz; he (Dr. Buckland) did not know how he had made them, but he pronounced these discoveries of the highest order." Then Mr. Crosse, in a manner which as much delighted the audience as the matter of his address astonished them, described his experiments. After telling of his early observations on mineral crystals, and his belief that electrical agency was at work in their formation, he narrated his attempts to imitate nature in the laboratory. By passing through certain mineral solutions long continued voltaic currents, of low intensity, excited by water alone, he had obtained artificial crystals of quartz, arragonite, carbonates of lime, lead, and copper, besides more than twenty other artificial minerals. One regularly shaped crystal of quartz, measuring $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in length, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, and readily scratching glass, was formed from fluo-silicic acid, exposed to the electric action of a water battery, from the 8th of March to the latter end of June, 1836. Mr. Crosse added in conclusion that he was fully convinced that it was possible even to make diamonds, and that at no distant period every kind of mineral would be formed by the ingenuity of man. The enthusiasm produced by this address may be readily imagined. All manner of compliments were heaped upon the ingenious philosopher, and in the chemical section, where he was called upon also to favour the audience with a statement of his discoveries, the veteran Dr. Dalton, of Manchester, did him the honour to say that "he had never before listened to anything so interesting." The unknown electrician suddenly found himself famous. While his name was in every mouth, and all manner of honours were designed for him, he modestly shrunk from the celebrity he had acquired. To use his own characteristic words, "I slipped away out of it all;" and before the British Association had closed its proceedings at Bristol, Mr. Crosse was back to his native hills, happy in the retreat of his own home, and devoting himself with renewed ardour to the pursuit of his favourite science.

Early in the following year, 1837, Mr. Crosse's name was again brought before the public in connexion with a still more startling announcement. While pursuing some experiments on electro-crystallization, insects made their appearance under conditions usually fatal to animal life. We are not now going to dwell upon the strange discovery of the *Acarus electricus*, or the discussions to which it gave rise. The subject is still involved in mystery, and the experiments that have since been made are not sufficient to admit of any dogmatic opinion being given. It is enough here to remark that Mr. Crosse was himself as much amazed at the discovery as any who heard of it. He did not make it public, but after it was mentioned privately the tidings spread, and gave rise to vehement controversy. It is an interesting fact that Southey was the first person to whom Mr. Crosse made known his singular discovery:—

"Mr. Crosse was walking over the Quantock Hills, as was his wont, with his eyes fixed on the ground (a habit acquired from mineralising), and pondering with amazement on the strange development of what he had expected to be crystals into living animals. Thus reflecting on the result of his experiment, he met Southey toiling up the hill behind a carriage which was to convey him to Mr. Poole's at Stowey. The poet and the philosopher were acquainted, and most friendly was their greeting. Andrew Crosse, full of the subject occupying his thoughts, at once communicated the fact of the curious appearance he had met with,—holding Southey fast to hear the most minute details of the experiment, as the 'Ancient Mariner' might have held the wedding-guest. 'Well,' said Southey, 'I am the first traveller who has ever been stopped by so extraordinary an announcement.'"

The account quickly flew over England, and indeed Europe, and while affording food for the lovers of the marvellous, brought upon the experimenter many bitter assailants, whose personal attacks were as ridiculous as they were annoying. One gentleman actually wrote to him calling him a "disturber of the peace of families," and a "reviler of our holy religion." Mr. Crosse's answer was very characteristic; after disavowing all intention of raising any questions connected either with natural or revealed religion, he quietly observed that he was sorry to see that the faith of his neighbours could be overset by the claw of a mite. When the charge of atheism was more publicly made he offered a defence worthy of remembrance in the annals of science:—

"I have met with so much virulence and abuse, so much calumny and misrepresentation, in consequence of these experiments, that it seems, in this nineteenth century, as if it were a crime to have made them. For the sake of truth and the science which I follow, I must state that I am neither an atheist, nor a materialist, nor a self-imagined creator, but a humble and lowly reverencer of that Great Being of whose laws my accusers seem to have lost sight. It is my opinion that science is only valuable when employed as a means to a greater end. I attach no particular value to any experiments that I have made, and I care not if what I have done be entirely overthrown, if truth is elicited. Though warmly attached to experimental philosophy, I have never for one moment imagined that it is possible to perform a single experiment which is absolutely perfect in itself, or indeed that we can carry out any train of such which are not more or less liable to objection."

This is the true spirit of inductive philosophy as well as of humble piety. Throughout the discussions that followed, Mr. Crosse adhered to the Newtonian maxim, *hypotheses non fingo*. He professed only to describe what he had done and seen, leaving to others the explanation of the phenomena. Twelve years after he thus wrote on the subject:—

"As to the appearance of the acari under long-continued electrical action, I have never in thought, word, or deed, given any one a right to suppose that I considered them as a creation, or even as a formation, from inorganic matter. To create is to form a something out of a nothing. To annihilate, is to reduce that something to a nothing. Both of these, of course, can only be the attributes of the Almighty. In fact, I can assure you most sacredly that I have never dreamed of any theory sufficient to account for their appearance. I confess that I was not a little surprised, and am so still, and quite as much as I was when the acari made their first appearance. Again, I have never claimed any merit as attached to these experiments. It was a matter of chance. I was looking for silicious formations, and animal matter appeared instead. The first publication of my original experiment took place entirely without my knowledge. Since that time, and surrounded by death and disease, I have

fought my way in the different branches of the science which I so dearly love, and have endeavoured to be somewhat better acquainted with a few of its mysteries."

Although it was only later in life that Mr. Crosse became celebrated, his zeal in scientific pursuits dated from an early age. The memorials now published give a most interesting account of the life of one of whom little has yet been made known. He was the representative of an ancient family settled for ages in the west of Somersetshire. Fyne Court, the seat of the Crosse, is the old manor house of the parish of Broomfield, situated in a wild district of the Quantock Hills. Here Andrew Crosse was born in 1784. His father numbered Franklin and Priestly among his friends, but this seems rather to have been the fruit of political than of scientific sympathies. Old Mr. Crosse was in Paris when the first French Revolution broke out, and he planted a tricolour on the ruins of the Bastille on the day of its capture. It was at school that Andrew Crosse first acquired a taste for experimental science. Some amusing anecdotes of his school days are recorded. One story is in his own words:—

"I was always very fond of making fireworks. One day, while learning my Virgil, I continued to carry on the business of pounding some rocket mixture; but, as ill luck would have it, Seyer discovered my twofold employment, and immediately took away the mixture from me in considerable wrath. I watched where he put it; it was on the window-sill of a room which was always kept locked; the window, though not glazed, had close iron bars through which nothing could pass: the case was hopeless; I could not recover my rocket mixture, but a happy thought struck me, I was resolved that no one else should enjoy the spoil which I regarded as so valuable. I had a burning glass in my pocket, and I thought of Archimedes and the Roman fleet; the sun was shining, and I soon drew a focus on the gunpowder, which immediately blew up. It was well that the house was not set on fire; as for me, I was reckless of all consequences."

The late John Kenyon, the friend also of Southey and Coleridge, Mr. Broderip, Mr. Poole, and others whose names have since been well known were his companions at school. Mr. Broderip has given some curious reminiscences of the juvenile electrical experiments in which Crosse took a prominent part. When he settled down at Fyne Court, he pursued his physical researches with enthusiasm. He had an apparatus of vast extent arranged for the study of atmospheric electricity, in which he made remarkable discoveries. A music hall in the old mansion was converted into a laboratory, and strange rumours of his proceedings were rife in the neighbourhood. A traveller from the north of England, a commercial man, was once told at Taunton that Broomfield belonged to "Crosse, the thunder and lightning man; you can't go near his cursed house at night without danger of your life; them as have been there have seen devils, all surrounded by lightning, dancing on the wires that he has put up round his grounds." An amusing story is told of one of his domestic servants:—

"The servants were always desired to avoid touching any of the apparatus, but it appears that a housemaid, who was carrying on her vocation of dusting, went up and touched the brass cylinder bearing the words 'Noli me tangere.' There was a considerable amount of electricity present in the atmosphere, and she got a rather severe shock. She forthwith went to her master, and complained that 'That nasty thing in the gallery had nearly knocked her down.' 'I thought that I told you

never to touch the apparatus,' said Mr. Crosse. 'Yes, sir; but I thought you had written 'No danger' on it!'"

Another anecdote is worth telling, not only for the dry humour but the suggestive wisdom of the retort which it records:—

"A large party had come from a distance to see Mr. Crosse's experiments and apparatus. He had been taking them to different parts of the house, as was his wont, explaining his various philosophical arrangements: at length, on arriving at the organ gallery, he exhibited two enormous Leyden jars, which he could charge at pleasure by the conducting wires, when the state of the atmosphere was sufficiently electrical. An old gentleman of the party contemplated the arrangement with a look of grave disapprobation; at length, with much solemnity, he observed, 'Mr. Crosse, don't you think it is rather impious to bottle the lightning?' 'Let me answer your question by asking another,' replied Mr. Crosse, laughing, 'Don't you think, sir, it might be considered rather impious to bottle the rain water?'"

Although most of his scientific researches were carried on in solitude, he was not altogether unknown to a little circle of congenial friends and correspondents. He was often in company with Mr. Singer, the electrician, whose premature death was a severe loss to science. With Singer he enjoyed many a pleasant ramble over the Quantock Hills, conversing on their favourite study. In his work on electricity, published in 1814, Mr. Singer gave an account of his friend's remarkable researches in atmospheric electricity, but they seem to have escaped the notice of scientific men. Sir Humphry Davy paid him a visit at Fyne Court, but it was shortly before his death. "Never shall I forget," says Mr. Crosse, "seeing Davy's fine melancholy eyes brighten up as he looked at the furnaces. For a few moments he seemed himself again, the languor of disease had fled, and his old activity was expressed in every look and action," but he was passing away, and they never met again. After Mr. Crosse became celebrated, many distinguished visitors appeared at Fyne Court—Faraday, Liebig, Whewell, Sedgwick, Murchison, and others of the same stamp, some of whom have given graphic accounts of what they witnessed. Professor Sedgwick's remark, that Crosse brought streams of lightning into his philosophical room "the size of the mast of a ship," was a poetical figure of speech, or a nautical phrase for the marines, but the actual scenes witnessed in that room were quite as wonderful. Here is part of one of Mr. Crosse's memoranda, quite the romance of meteorology:—

"I was sitting," says he, "in my scientific room, on a dark November day, during a very dense driving fog and rain, which had prevailed for many hours, sweeping over the earth, impelled by a south-west wind. The mercury in the barometer was low, and the thermometer indicated a low temperature. I had at this time 1600 feet of wire insulated, which, crossing two small valleys, brought the electric fluid into my room. There were four insulators, and each of them was streaming with wet, from the effects of the driving fog. From about eight in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, not the least appearance of electricity was visible at the atmospheric conductor, even by the most careful application of the condenser and multiplier; indeed, so effectually did the exploring wire conduct away the electricity which was communicated to it, that when it was connected, by means of a copper wire, with the prime conductor of my eighteen-inch cylinder in high action, and a gold-leaf electrometer placed in contact with the connecting wire, not the slightest effect was produced upon the gold-leaves. Having

given up the trial of further experiments upon it, I took a book, and occupied myself with reading, leaving by chance the receiving ball at upwards of an inch distance from the ball in the atmospheric conductor. About four o'clock in the afternoon, whilst I was still reading, I suddenly heard a very strong explosion between the two balls, and shortly after many more took place, until they became one uninterrupted stream of explosions, which died away and recommenced with the opposite electricity in equal violence. The stream of fire was too vivid to look at for any length of time, and the effect was most splendid, and continued without intermission, save that occasioned by the interchange of electricities, for upwards of five hours, and then ceased totally."

In early life Mr. Crosse was a good deal in the society of Theodore Hook, both in Somersetshire and in London, but there is not much that is satisfactory to record. Here is the best bit:—

I remember hearing Mr. Crosse say that he was once at a dinner party with Mr. Hook, when a Mr. Winter was announced, a well-known inspector of taxes. Hook immediately roared out,—

"Here comes Mr. Winter, inspector of taxes, I'd advise ye to give him whate'er he axes, I'd advise ye to give him, without any flummery, For though his name's Winter, his actions are summary."

In London he saw a good deal of Sydney Smith, and some anecdotes are related, but not of the happiest kind. The best thing is the commencement of a charity sermon by the witty Dean, as reported by Mr. Crosse, "Benevolence is a sentiment common to human nature. A never sees B in distress without wishing C to relieve him." Coleridge he never met, but he tells of his brother, Richard Crosse, who was as ardent in metaphysical as he himself was in physical science, visiting the old man, and coming away after listening to him for three hours, when he was in the middle of his second sentence! Mr. Crosse's last visit to London was in the year of the great Exhibition, and his letters at that period have many striking observations on men and life. One characteristic fragment, well expressing the tone of his mind on other than mere scientific subjects, is all that we can find room for:—

"In the present age they hammer, they file, they make steam engines, and a few philosophers, but more materially than mentally. Sublimity is dead. Tennyson's Ode to Wellington is called poetry—Milton, Virgil, and Pope are called no poets—and the other day I heard the editor of a London newspaper say that Horace's Odes contained no poetry! * * * My wife and I have just spent three weeks in town; when at the exhibition of pictures, we heard the most extravagant praises of all that least resembled nature, and the greatest abuse lavished on all that had the misfortune to approach it. * * * I had a long talk with Faraday, and with other men of evidence, and their opinion is that in spite of the outcry about advancing civilisation, it is only the few, and not the many, who are really civilised. In this I cordially agree."

Mr. Crosse died July 6, 1855. Of his various scientific experiments and researches, the account now published by his widow chiefly consists of memoranda in his own handwriting, with connecting narrative and comments. Specimens of his literary compositions in prose and verse are also presented. For a formal biography the editor remarks that there were few materials, but the details here recorded of Mr. Crosse, in the various relations of life, as well as in his scientific character, add much to the interest of the volume. It is a worthy memorial of one of the most remarkable men of our times.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Reports of the Juries of the Madras Exhibition of 1855.* Printed for the General Committee.
Life in China. By the Rev. William C. Milne, M.A. G. Bouldridge and Co.
Tallongetta, the Squatter's Home. A Story of Australian Life. By William Howitt. Two Vols. Longman and Co.
A July Holiday in Sazony, Bohemia, and Silesia. By Walter White. Chapman and Hall.
The Empire and the Church, from Constantine to Charlemagne. By Mrs. Hamilton Gray. J. H. and J. Parker.
The Chæphore of Æschylus: with Notes Critical and Explanatory. By John Conington, M.A. John W. Parker and Son.
Xenophon's de Cyri Minoris Expeditiones, libri septem. J. H. and J. Parker.
Indian Infanticide: its Origin, Progress, and Suppression. By John Cave Browne, M.A. Allen and Co.
History of the Battle of Otterburn, fought in 1388. [By Robert White. J. Russell Smith.
Leonora D'Orco: a Historical Romance. Three Vols. T. C. Newby.
Poems. By George Mac Donald. Longman and Co.
Lectures and Miscellanies. By H. W. Ireland. Longman and Co.
Lectures on the British Poets. By Henry Reed. John F. Shaw.
The Merchant abroad in Europe, Asia, and Australia. By George Francis Train. Sampson Low, and Co.
Rose Morrison; or, Sketches of Home Happiness. Sampson Low, and Co.
Margaret Dancers; or, the Bayadere. By the author of 'Mount St. Lawrence.' C. Dolman.
Earthly Idols. Two Vols. J. Masters.
The Hæsar. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. T. Hodgson.

Among the events due to the influence of the memorable Exhibition of 1851, in Hyde Park, the Madras Exhibition of 1855 has been one of the most gratifying and successful. The reports of the juries on the thirty classes of objects into which the exhibition was divided have just reached us, printed at the Athenæum press, Madras. They form an interesting record of the raw products, arts, and manufactures of Southern India at this epoch, and suggest many schemes of industrial labour, and manufacturing and commercial enterprise, by which the wealth and resources of this part of the empire might be greatly developed. The Exhibition, which was held in the Banqueting Hall, Madras, was almost as multiform and miscellaneous in its objects as the great prototype in London, although on a comparatively small scale. From periodical inspections and reports of this kind in the British colonies and dependencies, much benefit may be anticipated, both to local and imperial interests.

Professor Conington of Oxford has provided a rich treat to classical scholars and students in an edition of the Chæphore of Æschylus, the fruit of long labour and zealous study over this interesting but difficult and obscure Greek tragedy. With the text great pains have been taken, and the researches of the best German and English critics have been judiciously used. The annotations are frequent; and one marked feature is the constant attempt to obtain from the other works of Æschylus, elucidations and illustrations [on the principle that an author is his own best interpreter. An introductory dissertation contains an account of the origin and argument of the tragedy, with references to parallel passages in the classical writings, or illustrative incidents in ancient Greek history. We cannot at present take up any of the subjects open to discussion, either as to the play itself or this edition of it, but gladly hail the appearance of a work which Professor Conington announced some years ago, and which protracted study and labour has rendered more complete and more worthy of sustaining the reputation of English scholarship.

At the present moment of intense excitement about the mutiny in the Bengal Army, ascribed chiefly to rash interference with the religious and social prejudices of the natives, it is not likely that the philanthropic labours of Christian missionaries will be regarded with favour, or even with fairness. Mr. Browne, an assistant chaplain in the Bengal establishment, has published an elaborate volume on Indian infanticide, especially in connection with the efforts that have been made for its suppression in the north-west provinces. The names of Bayley, Montgomery, Raikes, and Tho-

mason, are honourably conspicuous among the public men who have directed their benevolent exertions to put an end to this horrible system. Mr. Browne happened to be at Umritsir about the time of the memorable meeting in 1853, when most of the Rajpoot chiefs undertook to use their influence to abolish female infanticide. Of the statistics, a history of the crime in various parts of India, Mr. Browne's book gives a full account as far as can be authentically gathered, with discussions of the principles from which so unnatural a custom has probably arisen and been perpetuated. The ancient sacred books of the Hindoos give no countenance to the system, nor to many other abominations of subsequent introduction. Mr. Browne also refers to the abolition of Suttee, and the remarriage of widows, and other recent changes in the inveterate code of Hindoo customs.

A pleasant book of old border legend and song is the History of the Battle of Otterburn, by Robert White. Born and brought up in that district, the author has long had an enthusiasm on the subject of the wars of the English and Scottish marches, and has collected many prose materials illustrative of the familiar ballads of 'Otterbourne Fight,' and of 'Chevy Chase.' Of the last-named ballad, the origin is somewhat obscure, but of the battle of Otterburn there are historical accounts of greater authority than belong to many events of far more recent occurrence. Froissart had his account of the fight from two Gascon knights, who were with the English, and were taken prisoners by the Scots. One of them expressed his high sense of the courtesy of the Earl of March, who allowed him to name his own sum for ransom. Mr. White gives many curious details of the site and incidents of the battle, with notices of the warriors who were engaged in the conflict on either side. The authorities in this part of the work are of the highest value, such as papers in the Federa, Barbour, Bruce, Hardyng's Chronicle, Knyghton's History, Fordun's Scotchichronicon, continued by Walter Bower, and Andrew of Wyntown's Chronicle. These authorities are probably all long anterior to the earliest of the ballads now current, and from them Major, Boece, Buchanan, Hollingshead, Camden, and other later authors, of whom Mr. White gives an ample list, obtained the historical materials for their accounts of the battle, and of border life and war. The biographical memoirs, with heraldic and other notices, will be prized by the families that bear the names immortalized in the old chronicles, or in the stirring ballads relating to these border fights. Some parts of the volume will prove dull and heavy to most readers, but keen antiquaries will be delighted with a work which combines heraldic lore and biographical records with topographical discussion and historical interest. A map and numerous engravings illustrate the volume, which is appropriately inscribed to the Duke of Northumberland, as representative of the house of Percy. In the appendix are given the various ballads and metrical versions of the battle of Otterburn; and apart from the subject matter of the poetry, it is curious to trace the gradual confusion of the old traditions, till the modern verses on Chevy Chase emerged, to which Addison first attracted the notice of the learned. It was not this ballad which stirred the soul of Sir Philip Sydney, but the older and ruder lay, less smooth in diction, but far finer in poetical spirit and in vigour of expression.

Mr. Ireland's Lectures and Miscellanies consist of addresses delivered at local institutions, and contributed to local newspapers, and are of the unsubstantial though sufficiently attractive texture suited for such purposes. The chief articles are on literary impostures, a historical notice of some of the more remarkable, and an essay on the life and writings of Lamartine. Among the reviews of books is one on Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' not indiscriminately eulogistic, as is the case with most young writers of the day.

The late Mr. Henry Reed, of Philadelphia, whose lectures on English literature have been received with much favour on both sides of the Atlantic, left in manuscript another series of lectures

on the British Poets, which are edited, as was the former work, by his brother. There is much useful information in the book, and the author displays genial appreciation and sound judgment in his remarks on the classic poets and poetry of England, from the times of Chaucer and Spenser down to those of Byron and Wordsworth.

A mercantile agent in foreign countries has now a very different kind of life and work from what fell to the lot of the supercargos in earlier days of maritime and commercial adventure. In point of romantic interest the old tales of the Defoe school, as well as the narratives of early voyages, are a hundredfold more entertaining than the circumstantial and matter-of-fact records of modern writers. But for practical use, and for information to be turned to account in the affairs of commerce, a different style of authorship is required from that which once used to amuse fireside readers. Commercial travels form a new branch of literature, of which a characteristic specimen is the volume by George Francis Train, of Boston, U.S., entitled 'The Merchant Abroad in Europe, Asia, and America.' Mr. Train went from Boston to Australia in 1853, to establish a mercantile house at Melbourne, where he remained about two years and a half. After this period of strenuous and successful application, Mr. Train planned a pleasure tour, not without an eye to business, the route being Batavia and Java, Singapore, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Penang, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, and to England by the overland route. All this and more he accomplished, and has written a narrative of what he saw in his travels, remarkable for shrewdness of observation and independence of opinion, though not aspiring to any literary attraction. At several places during his journey he was fortunate in being present when events of public importance were passing. He was at Calcutta when Lord Dalhousie gave up his Indian viceroyalty to Lord Canning. He was too late for the fall of Sebastopol, but he visited all the memorable scenes of the siege while the scars and ruins of war were yet recent. The comments on English political affairs, as well as on our social usages, and also the life and manners of the various countries which he visited will be read with interest, as being the genuine opinions of an intelligent American merchant, and not the artificially prepared statements of a professional author. We have noted many errors, not always merely of typography, but allowance must be made for a work which was first hastily prepared in the form of letters sent from time to time to the columns of an American newspaper. It is an original and remarkable book of travels.

New Editions.

- Horace Walpole's Entire Correspondence. Now first Collected and Chronologically Arranged.* Edited by Peter Cunningham, F.S.A. Vol. III. Bentley.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England. By John Lord Campbell, F.R.S.E. Fourth Edition. Vol. VII. Murray.
The Universal Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language. By Noah Webster, LL.D. With numerous Synonyms, &c., by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D. Ward and Lock.
The Theory and Practice of Landscape Painting in Water Colours. By George Barnard. New Edition. Hamilton and Co.
Public Offices and Metropolitan Improvements. By A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P. Second Edition. Ridgway.
Within and Without: a Dramatic Poem. By George Mac Donald. Second Edition. Longman and Co.

HORACE WALPOLE, in writing to Sir David Dalrymple, in 1761, remarked, "Nothing gives so just an idea of an age as genuine letters; nay, history waits for its last seal from them. I have an immense collection in my hands, chiefly of the very time on which you are engaged; but they are not my own." This was written in acknowledging receipt of a specimen of the Memorials and Letters relating to the times of James I. and Charles I., published by Sir David Dalrymple from the originals in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. The "immense collection in his hands, but not his own," refers to the Conway Papers, collected by the two Conways, who had been Secretaries of State, and other members of the

family, which were saved by Walpole from destruction when in a lumber-room at Lord Hertford's, in Warwickshire. In 1758 Walpole announced his intention of editing and publishing these Conway Papers. Mr. Croker, some years since, intimated, that "he had reason to hope that the increased and increasing taste of the public for the materials of history, such as these valuable papers supply, will be gratified by the approaching appearance of this collection." The Conway Papers are still unpublished, but from Horace Walpole's own Letters we have the best idea of the age in which he lived, and their historical value is more and more appreciated. If one would have a striking and truthful glimpse of public life in England exactly a century ago, no single work will afford it so well as the volume of Walpole that has just appeared in Mr. Bentley's new edition. The third volume contains the Letters from March 1756 to June 1762. There are not many additional letters in this part of the work; and of those marked 'new' most are only now first 'collected,' and inserted in the series, not now first printed from the manuscripts. Mr. Cunningham's notes are generally acceptable; and by explanations of the personal allusions, and notices of passing events, greatly contribute to the intelligent enjoyment of the Letters by readers not familiar with the minute history of the time. In notes ranging over a volume of above five hundred pages it would of course be easy to find matter for censure or ridicule, the chief fault being the insertion of trivial annotations with an apparently needless parade of the editor's name. For example, when Walpole writes, that "the big event is the Duke's resignation," and adds, that "he has thrown up everything, regiment and all," it was hardly necessary to append as a foot-note to the word 'resignation' "of the command of the army," with CUNNINGHAM as the authority. For obtuse readers Mr. Cunningham might as well have said what Duke was meant by Walpole. In some instances the notes are welcome, although not possessing much connection with the text. For example, one of Walpole's letters to George Montagu begins in a strain of levity about death, to which Mr. Cunningham subjoins the following letter from the polite Lord Chesterfield to David Mallet, now first published, and appearing here only because "written in Walpole's vein."—"Lord Chesterfield sends his compliments to Mr. Mallet, and he will be extremely glad to see him and Monsieur de Bussy at dinner next Wednesday; but he desires Mr. Mallet to inform Monsieur de Bussy previously, that Lord Chesterfield has been dead these twelve years, and has lost all the advantages of flesh and blood, without acquiring any of the singular privileges of a spirit. Written from Blackheath, Sunday; no other date. Some of the letters in this volume have peculiar interest, for they belong to the heroic time of Chatham, Wolfe, and Clive; and though to poor chattering Horace Walpole personally all news were alike that helped to fill his paper, we are grateful to him for giving some account of the impression made at the time by events that now form landmarks in British history. The portraits form a marked feature in this handsome and most complete edition of Walpole. In this volume we have Lady Mary Wortley Montagu in a Turkish dress, from an original miniature; George Montagu, from the original, formerly at Strawberry Hill; Maria, Countess of Waldegrave, afterwards Duchess of Gloucester; Horace Walpole's Niece, from the original, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which now forms one of the ornaments of The Beauty Room at Strawberry Hill; and George Selwyn, the Hon. Richard Edgcumbe and Lilly Williams, in one group, from the Strawberry Hill picture now in the possession of the Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.

An edition of Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, condensed from the original American work by Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, appears in competition with works of the class in common circulation in this country. Cheapness of price, comprehensiveness of scheme, portability of form, and carefulness of typography are the claims

presented by the publishers, and not without justice. There is no dictionary of the same size better suited for ordinary purposes of reference as to the definition and pronunciation of words. The appendix contains a large amount of miscellaneous information, including vocabularies of classical, scriptural, and modern geographical and biographical names, lists of common proverbs and phrases, with a summary of ancient mythology. Particular attention is also given to English synonyms. The prefatory remarks on orthography, and on the principles of pronunciation are good, but a short account of the origin and history of the English written language would have made this part of the work more complete. The principles on which Noal Webster framed his Dictionary it would be out of place now to refer to critically, and it only remains to mention that Professor Goodrich, the editor of the present abridgement, was employed as assistant in the compilation of the original work, and that Mr. William Webster, a son of the lexicographer, has also given his counsel and co-operation in the revision of the Dictionary.

The speedy sale of Mr. Barnard's somewhat expensive treatise on the theory and practice of landscape painting in water colours, is a proof of the wide diffusion of a taste for this branch of art. In the new edition the author has given additional illustrations, and otherwise increased the utility of the work, as a manual of study or an aid to instruction. So much of the philosophy of colour is explained as is likely to interest or profit the pupil, while the practical methods of the art are more fully described and illustrated. The coloured engravings, by Leighton Brothers, are beautifully executed. Mr. Barnard is teacher of drawing at Rugby School, and has had professional experience qualifying him for adapting his works in the best way to educational purposes.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

Durack's Latin Lesson-Book. Jersey: Gosset. London: Houlston and Wright.
Thirtieth Annual Report of James Murray's Royal Asylum for Lunatics, near Perth. Printed for the Directors.
Reply to Sir B. Brodie's Attack on Phrenology in his 'Psychological Inquiries.' By C. Donovan, M.A., Ph.D. H. Baillière.

Questions on the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels. Edited by the Rev. T. L. Cloughton. Part II. J. H. and J. Parker.
An Author his own Reviewer; or, an Analysis of "Myths traced to their Primary Source through Language." By its Author, Morgan Kavanagh. J. E. Smith.

Durack's Latin Lesson Book for Home Pupils consists of elementary instructions, examples, and exercises, with what the author calls explanatory prologues, intended as a manual for private study, or a text-book for teachers. The attempt to make the path to Latin learning pleasant by a semi-comic style of tuition is not very successful, the joacular prologues being somewhat dull specimens of scholastic wit. Many of the examples, also, are not taken from classical authors, and the tone of the book in this respect is indicated by the far-fetched and not happily-chosen mottoes on the title-page, one of which is a line of Bobus Smith:—

"Felix, qui placidum sophie libaverit animum"

However, the grammatical part of the treatise is accurate enough, and where a mere elementary knowledge of the language is all that is required, such as parents or governesses, not professional classical scholars, may be supposed to impart, Durack's Lesson Book may be used as well as more formal Latin class books. The light explanations of the author are at least as likely to attract the attention of pupils and to be understood by them, as the *propria quæ maribus* and other rules commonly learned by rote.

A recent Parliamentary Blue Book has made a melancholy exposure of the prevalent treatment of lunatics in Scotland, and given a sad account of the general condition of the asylums throughout the country, especially those that are under official and public management. There are honourably distinguished exceptions, however, and one of the best conducted establishments is that known as Murray's Royal Asylum, near Perth, under the

medical superintendence of Dr. Lindsay, a man of scientific accomplishment as well as professional skill. The thirtieth annual report, just published by the directors, presents a most gratifying account of the modes of treatment, and of the whole management of the asylum.

Dr. Donovan's reply to Sir Benjamin Brodie's strictures on phrenology was delivered as a lecture at the Marylebone Institution. Without entering on any controverted questions, there is no doubt that deficiencies, if not peculiarities, of the mental faculties can be safely predicated from extreme malformations of the cerebrum, and Dr. Donovan having extensive experience in the examination of heads, and having devoted much attention to the subject, is qualified to give advice in cases of this description. The reply to Sir Benjamin Brodie's remarks on his psychological inquiries will interest physiological students.

In analyzing his own book, Mr. Kavanagh follows the example of the village painter, who, after painting a bird on a sign-post, wrote under it, "This is a cock." Whether he had misgivings as to his own pictorial powers, or distrusted the sagacity of the spectators of his work, he thought it well that there should be no mistake as to what he meant. On the same principle, Mr. Kavanagh explains the purport of his treatise on "myths traced to their primary source, through language." There is curious matter in that work, and some unexpected parallels and coincidences are referred to; but, on the whole, the author's views are wild and untenable, as may be gathered from the following sentence from a chapter intended to prove "the identity of all the letters of the alphabet."—"B being equal to V (witness debere in Latin and devere in Italian), and V to U (witness navis in Latin and naus in Greek), it follows that B is equal to U, and which is further confirmed by the fact itself, since *adfero* and *adfugio* are written also *aufero* and *aufugio*. But since a and u are equal to each other (witness farther and further, exalt and exult), it follows from B being the same as U, that so must it be the same as a, so that in A and B we have not different signs, but one and the same sign differently formed and pronounced,—a difference in either of these respects (form and sound) not being sufficient, as already shown, to constitute different letters. And it is in this way all alphabetical characters can be traced from one to another until they at length reach their primary source; for just as as B is made equal to V, and V to U, and U to A, so other signs can be made equal to B, and consequently to V, U, and A; and others to the again; and so on from one to another until they all return to the sign out of which they grew,—that is, to the O, with its explanatory I."

List of New Books.

Arthur; or, the Motherless Boy. 18mo, cloth, 1s.
Baker's Teacher's Hand-Book to Circle of Knowledge; 8vo, cl., 4s.
Beale's (L. S.) How to Work the Microscope, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Bensley's (H.) Druggist's Receipt Book, 4th edit., 18mo, cloth, 6s.
Bellew's (J. C. M.) Sermon, vol. 2, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Bigwood's (J.) Mystery of Godliness, 18mo, cloth, 2s.
Birk's Select Odes of Horace in English-Lyrics, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
Bogue's Belgium and the Rhine, reduced, 2s. 6d., 18mo, cloth.
— Switzerland, reduced, 3s. 6d., 18mo, cloth.
Paris, reduced, 3s. 6d., 18mo, cloth.
Bridges' (C.) Exposition of Psalm 119, 2nd edit., post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
British Controversialist, January to June, 1857, 2s. 6d., 8vo, cloth.
Burke's Peacocks, 1857, royal 8vo, cloth, £1 18s.
Clemens's (H. G. J.) Pilgrimage to Holy Places, post 8vo, cl., 2s. 6d.
Cloughton's Questions on the Collects, part 2, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Davis' (E.) Autobiography, edited by J. Williams, 3 vols., 8vo, 21s.
Durack's Latin Lesson-Book, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Early 12mo, 2 vols., 12mo, cloth, 12s.
Freeland's (H. W.) Lectures and Miscellaneous, royal 12mo, cloth, 4s.
Freeman's Principles of Divine Service, part 3, 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Glen's Acts regulating Duties, &c., of Justice of the Peace, 12mo, 8s.
Glover's (E.) Hand Atlas of Physical Geography, royal 8vo, 10s. 6d.
— Historic Geological Atlas of Middle Ages, folio, £1 8s.
Green's (Mrs.) Princesses of England, 6 vols., post 8vo, cloth, 42s.
Hook's (W. F.) Companion to the Altar, 2nd edit., 18mo, cloth, 2s.
Household Words, vol. 15, royal 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
Lowitt's Tailor's; or, the Squatters' Home; 2 vols., 8vo, 51s.
Irvine's Introduction to Science of Botany, post 8vo, sewed, 1s. 6d.
Lucien Playfair, by T. Mackern, 8 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
Lynch's (H.) Exodus of the Children of Israel, 12mo, cloth, 6s. 6d.
Meeker's (E.) Holland, its Institutions, &c., post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Miles's Life in China, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Moore's Irish Melodies, with Symphonies by Stevenson, £1 11s. 6d.
Murray' (H. A.) Lands of the Slave, &c., post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Ostell's Printers' Price Book, 3rd edit., royal 8vo, sewed, 1s.
Parish's (Capt. A.) Sea Officer's Manual, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
Plain Parochial Sermons, by C. F. C. P., 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Richard's Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, 8vo, cloth, 10s.
Pulpit (The), vol. 71, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Punch, vol. 2, 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
Ragg's (V. H.) Modern Anglican Theology, post 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.

Bull's Guide to the Tair Supplement, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Snay's (J.) Lyræ Memorials, 18mo, cloth, 5s.
Stewart's (D. W.) Family Prayers, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Strickland's (A. W.) Queens of England, 5 vols., post 8vo, cloth, 4s.
Tegetmeier's Manual of Domestic Economy, 2nd edit., 18mo, 1s. 6d.
Tuckney's Irish Sketch Book, new edit., crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Tholuck's (A.) Hours of Devotion, 2nd edit., 18mo, cloth, 2s.
Uall's (J. H.) Twelve Sermons, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Wall's Proof of Interpolation in Hebrew Bible, royal 8vo, cl., 15s.
Walpole's (H.) Letters, vol. 3, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Wardlaw's (R.) Systematic Theology, vol. 3, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
White's (W.) A July Holiday in Saxony, &c., post 8vo, cloth, 9s.
Wood's (H.) Songs in the Night, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 ———— Common Objects, 12mo, sewed, 1s.
Xenophontis Institutio Cyl. Dindorf, 8vo, sheets, 10s.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Expenditure of the British Museum during the past year, ending 31st March, 1857, irrespective of the sums expended for new Buildings, and Reading-Room, has been 66,953*l.*, as follows:—

Salaries	28,398
House Expenses	2,807
Purchases, &c.	20,778
Binding and Cabinets	12,574
Catalogues and Casts	2,248
Miscellaneous	148

In giving our usual summary of the Purchases and Acquisitions, the only item out of the foregoing in which the public have any special interest, we commence with a list of the expenditure under this head in detail:—

Printed Books	2,665
Manuscripts	2,741
Books for Department of MSS.	50
Minerals and Fossils	888
Books for the Department of Minerals	41
Zoological Specimens	1,508
Books for the Department of Zoology	29
Botanical Specimens	79
Books for the Department of Botany	50
Coins and Antiquities	3,469
Books for the Department of Antiquities	110
Prints and Drawings	1,185
Books for the Department of Prints	24
Freight and Carriage	1,911
Mr. Barrett's "Sardinian Antiquities"	1,000
Mr. Roach Smith's "London Antiquities"	2,000
Mr. Maskell's "Ivory Carvings"	2,444
Publishing "Cuneiform Inscriptions"	600

Department of Manuscripts.

1. THE sheets of the Catalogue of Additions for 1847, from D D to H H inclusive, have been printed off, and a large portion of the same, in continuation, revised for press. The Catalogue for 1852, and a part of that for 1853, have been prepared in copy.

2. THE Egerton Manuscripts, from No. 1623 to No. 1662 inclusive, acquired in 1854-5, have been described in detail.

3. THE Catalogue of Maps and Topographical Drawings has been corrected throughout, and many additional titles written for its completion.

4. A photographic fac-simile has been made of the Epistles of Clement of Rome, from the unique copy preserved in the 'Codex Alexandrinus,' and is ready for publication.

5. THE brief Catalogue or Register of the Additional Manuscripts placed in the Reading Room, has been continued from July, 1855, to September, 1856, inclusive, No. 20, 636 to No. 21,576.

6. Seventy-seven volumes in Arabic have been described in detail, with Indexes of Titles and Names, for the Supplement to the General Catalogue of that class, and the portions already printed partly revised.

7. THE Catalogue of Hebrew Manuscripts in German and English, has been completed in the former language, and far advanced in the second.

8. THE general classed Inventory of the Oriental Manuscripts has been kept up to the present time.

9. Tables of Contents and Indexes have been made to the Harleian Manuscripts, 374, 376, 377 to 3785, 6987, 6988, 7014, 7015, 7016, 7502, and 7523; and the Indexes to MSS., Cott. Julius C.V., and Harl. 7008, transcribed fair into the volumes.

10. THE Index to the Additional Manuscripts has been continued from the end of 1852 to the end of 1855.

11. THE Register of Donations to the Depart-

ment has been completed from the year 1837 up to the present time.

12. THE Additional Manuscripts (including the acquisitions to December, 1856) have been arranged, numbered, prepared for the binder, and registered, from No. 21,210 to No. 21,619 inclusive; and bound, repaired, lettered, and stamped (with few exceptions) from No. 20,165 to No. 20,240 (Lowe Papers), No. 20,280 to No. 20,340 (Gualterio Papers), and No. 21,140 to No. 21,560; stamped also from No. 21,028 to No. 24,139 inclusive.

13. THE Additional Charters and Rolls have been arranged and numbered from No. 10,117 to No. 12,627 inclusive; registered from No. 9060 to No. 9200; and stamped from No. 9463 to 11,157.

14. A descriptive Catalogue of the *Bulle* and Seals has been made, from No. xxxviii. 1 to 199.

15. THE Egerton Manuscripts have been arranged, numbered, prepared for the binder, and registered, from No. 1664 to No. 1695; bound or lettered, from No. 1499 No. 1646, and from No. 1656 to No. 1686; and stamped, from No. 1423 to No. 1686.

16. Fourteen hundred and eighty-six of the Additional Manuscripts, and three of the Egerton, have been folio'd.

17. Stamps have been placed upon every tract, letter, or separate document, in 2 volumes of the Cottonian Collection, 5 Harleian, 16 Old Royal, 1 Lansdowne, 1 Arundel, 9 King's, 193 Egerton, and 793 of the Additional Manuscripts, with 168 Books of Reference. The Charters and Rolls stamped are 1956 Harleian, and 1665 Additional. The total number of stamps affixed amounts to 41,804.

18. THE whole of the remaining loose vellum leaves and fragments of the Cottonian Collection (injured in the fire of 1731), have been flattened and inlaid, including portions of the volumes marked Otho A. XVIII., B. VI., XI., C. II., XI., XIV., and D. XI., Vitellius D. XVIII., and Rot. Cott. XVI. 51. Four Old Royal Manuscripts (damaged in the same fire) have also been flattened and inlaid.

19. THE contents of the Cottonian Manuscripts, Otho C. XI. and D. I., Sloane, 1968, Harleian, 6943, 7523 to 7526, 7544, and Additional, 16,539, have been collated and re-arranged for the binder.

20. Thirty-four Cottonian, 4 Sloane, 67 Harleian, 48 Old Royal, 1 Arundel, 95 Egerton, and 758 Additional Manuscripts (including 90 Syriac), together with 120 Books of Reference, have been bound, repaired, or lettered. Twenty-two boxes of Maps have also been re-lettered and repaired. Upwards of 2100 volumes of various collections have been press-marked, or have had the press-marks altered; and 9086 labels of shelf numbers have been affixed to the Soane, Egerton, and Additional Manuscripts.

21. THE Additional Charters and Rolls have been cleaned, repaired, and marked, from No. 9562 to No. 11,312 inclusive; as also 1712 of the Harleian Charters; and new boxes have been made for them. Seventy-one injured Harleian Seals have been repaired.

22. NEW Shelf Lists have been made to the Oriental Gallery and Sloane Collection, and above 7000 entries made in the Hand and Shelf Lists of the Collections, including the select Charters and Seals. The whole of the various collections have been once dusted, and portions of them twice and three times.

23. THE Additions made to the Department in the course of the last twelvemonth are as follows:

To the General Collection—	
Manuscripts	421
Original Charters and Rolls	2644
Bulle and Seals	199

To the Egerton Collection—	
Manuscripts	32

Among the acquisitions more worthy of notice may be mentioned:—

A fine copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, on vellum; written in the year of the Ishmaelites, 845 = A.D. 1441.

A copy, nearly contemporary with the author,

of the 'Gesta Philippi, Regis Francie,' [A.D. 1090-1220], written in Latin verse by Galielmus Brito; on vellum.

A volume containing the rare Provençal Legendary History of the 'Gestes de Charlemagne à Carcassone,' otherwise entitled 'Philomena,' on vellum, of the 14th century.

A fine copy of the Treatise of Henricus de Bractone, Chief Justice temp. Henry III., 'De Juribus et Constuetudinibus Anglie,' written for Walter de Montyone, Abbot of Glastonbury, circa 1350; on vellum.

An original Charter of William the Conqueror to the Church of St. Mary at Coventry, confirming the grant of Earl Leofric, with the seal in fine preservation.

Original Instrument of Ratification by Henry IV. of the Articles agreed on in a Treaty of Commerce concluded with the Duke of Burgundy, dated 2nd June, 1411; with the Great Seal appended, in an unusually fine state.

A large collection of Documents (about 1670 in number) relating to Normandy, when in the occupation of the English, from the year 1355 to the middle of the 15th century.

Many original Charters, with Seals, relating to France, England, and Spain, of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries; as also a collection of Papal Bulls and Briefs, from the time of Alexander IV. to Gregory XVI.

A series of Papal *Bulle* from the 7th to the 19th century, and of the Doges of Venice, from 1367 to 1789; also many *Bulle* of Princes, Ecclesiastics, and Municipalities of France, from the 12th to the 15th century.

A considerable number of original Charters, Court Rolls, Deeds, and Papers, relating to lands in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset; presented by Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.

A collection, in 92 volumes, of Indexes to various classes of Documents preserved in the Public Record Offices and private Collections, formed in part by the late John Calley, keeper of the Augmentation Office, and since augmented by Mr. Charles Devon.

Two large volumes of coloured Drawings of Monuments, copies of Epitaphs, &c., in the County of Shropshire, executed by the Rev. Edward Williams, in 1792-1803; from Lord Berwick's Library.

A collection of highly-finished Miniatures and illuminated Borders, cut out of Missals executed for Cardinal Antoniotto Pallavicini, 1489-1507; and for the Popes Leo X., Clement VII., Pius IV., and Gregory XIII. Many of these are the work of Apollonio de Bonfratelli, miniaturist to Pius IV.; and the whole are mentioned by Dr. Waagen in terms of admiration. From the Collections of W. Y. Otley and Samuel Rogers.

The original act of dotation or dowry bestowed by Ludovico Maria Sforza Visconti (Il Moro) Duke of Milan, on his wife Beatrice d'Este, 28th January, 1494; written on a sheet of vellum, and signed by the donor. The upper margin is richly illuminated, with the portraits of Ludovico and Beatrice introduced, the execution of which has been ascribed to Girolamo, a celebrated miniature painter of Milan.

The original Account Books of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., from 1509 to 1518; kept by John Heron, Treasurer of the Chamber, and signed throughout by these Sovereigns.

Two volumes of Original Letters and Papers on the Public Events and Ecclesiastical Affairs of England and the Low Countries; addressed to Robert Beale (Envoy in the Netherlands, and Clerk of the Privy Council), Sir Francis Walsingham, and the Earl of Leicester, from 1560 to 1593.

Six volumes of the Original Correspondence of the Maréchal de Brézé with Cardinal Richelieu, Bouthillier, de Charnacé, de Chavigny, de Noyer, and others, from 1627 to 1649.

The Original Correspondence of Captain Adam Baynes, M.P. for Leeds, extending from 1641 to 1666, and forming, when bound, eleven volumes folio. Presented by the Rev. Adam Baynes.

Archbishop Fénelon's Autograph Notes for his

Defence against Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, written on the margins of a printed copy of the latter's 'Relation sur le Quietisme,' 8vo, 1698.

A volume of Original Letters of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and Charles Duke of Shrewsbury and his wife, addressed to the Viscountess Longueville, between 1703 and 1713.

A very large and valuable collection of Autograph Letters and Papers, selected from the sales of the late Francis Moore, Henry Belward Ray, and Richard Capel Lamb. The Royal Letters embrace specimens of the Sovereign families of England and Scotland, France, Naples, and Sicily, the House of Medici, the Popes, German States, Spain and Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, from the fifteenth century to the present time. Also an extensive series of Autographs of the Statesmen, Eminent Persons, Scholars, and Artists of the same countries. Among the latter, as of great rarity, may be noticed the names of Hollar, Flecknoe, Sterne, Hogarth, Pierre Corneille, Nic. Poussin, Le Brun, Boileau, Racine, Poggio, Politian, Tasso, Vida, Lud. Carraccio, Guercino, P. Veronese, Magliabecchi, Rembrandt, Rubens, Melancthon, Peter Martyr, Bucer, Beza, &c.

24. The number of Deliveries of Manuscripts to Readers in the Reading-rooms, during the past year, amounts to 20,780, and to Artists and others, in the rooms of the Department, to 5539, exclusive of the volumes examined by numerous parties of visitors (3249 persons). FREDERIC MADDEN.

THE SHREWSBURY LIBRARY.

The Library of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, which has been sold during the last fortnight by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, was not remarkable for the value or rarity of its contents, but there were many lots, in so extensive an assortment, of which it may be worth preserving a record of the prices. Dodsley's Annual Register, from 1758 to 1851, 18l. 10s. Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, 25 vols., 4l. Didron's Annales Archéologiques, 11 vols. and plates, 5l. Archæologia of the London Society of Antiquaries, 32 vols., 15l. Anselme's Histoire Genealogique de la Maison Royale de France, 9 vols., 12l. Antiphonarium ad Insignis Sarisburiensis Ecclesie, a large manuscript on vellum of the 15th century, 50l. 10s. Ashmole's Order of the Garter, 4l. 6s. Baroni Annales Ecclesiastici, &c., 40 vols., 33l. Blundell's Gallery of Engravings and Etchings, 13l. 15s. Biographie Universelle, 52 vols., 11l. 17s. 6d. Edward's Botanical Register, 33 vols., 22l. 10s. Bridgewater Treatises, 12 vols., 7l. Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 7 vols., 4l. 13s. Billing's Baronial Antiquities of Scotland, 5l. 5s. Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, 5 vols., 5l. 17s. 6d. Bonaparte's Iconografia della Fauna Italica, 3 vols., 16l. 16s. Bottari's Sculture dai Cimiteri di Roma, 3 vols., 7l. Camden's Britannia, 4 vols., 5l. Collectanea Typographica, 8 vols., 5l. 10s. Curtis' Botanical Magazine, 24 odd vols., 24l. 10s. Camden Society's Publications, 52 vols., 4l. Concilia Sacrosancta, &c., 17 vols., 7l. 15s. Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 4 vols., 6l. 7s. 6d. Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols., 6l. 10s. Digby's Mores Catholici, 11 vols., 3l. 16s. Edinburgh Review, from its commencement in 1802 to 1851, 97 vols., half russia, 8l. 10s. English Historical Society's Publications, 27 vols., large paper, 12l. Cuvier's Ossemen's Fossiles, 4 vols., 1l. 4s. Cotman's Engravings of the Brasses of Norfolk and Suffolk, 2 vols., 4l. 4s. Curtis' Flora Londinensis, 5 vols., 23l. 5s. Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols., 23l. 10s. Gallery of Pictures at Vienna, 4 vols., 8l. London's Gardener's Magazine, 19 vols., 1l. 11s. Gentleman's Magazine, 124 vols., 8l. 8s. Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, vols. 56 to 118, 10l. Fleury's Historie Ecclesiastique, 36 vols., large paper, 3l. 12s. Grose's Antiquities, 4 vols., 4l. France, Voyages Pittoresques, &c., 17 vols., 85l. 1s. Galerie zu Munchen, 2 vols., 12l. 10s. Galleria Pitti, 4 vols., 12l. 12s. Galleria Reale di

Torino, 3 vols., 15l. 10s. Gallery of the Spanish Monarch, 3 vols., 4l. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, 2 vols., 11l. Gould's Anatomy of Himalayan Birds, 14l. Lambert's Description of the genus Pinus, 2 vols., 4l. 14l. Jennings's Landscape Annual, 10 vols., 2l. 6s. S. C. Hall's Baronial Halls, 2 vols., 2l. 6s. Horticultural Society's Transactions, 9 vols., 3l. 19s. Irish Archaeological Society's Publications, 14 vols., 5l. 7s. 6d. Illustrated London News, 20 vols., 6l. Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 2 vols., 5l. 12s. Lasinio Pitture a Fresco del Campo Santo di Pisa, 7l. 7s. Lasteyrie's Monuments en France, 9l. Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 41 vols., 4l. Lodge's Portraits, 10 vols., 4l. 16s. Lewis' Topographical Dictionary, 11 vols., large paper, 2l. 10s. Lipscomb's Antiquities of Buckingham, 4 vols., 10l. 15s. Loddige's Botanical Cabinet, 10 vols., large paper, 4l. 19s. Lyson's Magna Britannica, 8 vols., 3l. 13s. Layard's Monuments of Nineveh, 5l. 10s. Meyrick's Antient Armour, 4l. 19s. Missale ad Usum insignis Ecclesie Sarisburiensis, 16th century, 19l. Neale's Views of the Seats of Noblemen, &c., 11 vols., 8l. 17s. 6d. Montfaucon, l'Antiquité expliquée, &c., 15 vols., 10l. 15s. Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain, 5l. 10s. Ormerod's History of Chester, 3 vols., 23l. 10s. Paxton's Magazine of Botany, 16 vols., 8l. 2s. 6d. Picart's Costumes et Cereémonies Leligiueuses, 11 vols., 6l. 16s. 6d. Pistolesi il Vaticano descritto ed illustrato, 8 vols., 25l. Poli ad Henricum Octavum Britannie, &c., first edition, 4l. 4s. Revolution Française, 3 vols., 7l. Quarterly Review from its commencement in 1809 to 1851, 89 vols., 6l. 5s. Pugin's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament, 3l. 14s. Rees' Cyclopaedia, 45 vols., 5l. 17s. 6d. Ruding's Coinage of Great Britain, 3 vols., 3l. 3s. Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, 20 Parts, 10l. Silvestre's Paleographie Universelle, 4 vols., 32l. Sowerby's Mineral Conchology, 6 vols., 9l. 9s. Surtees' Society's Publications, 31 vols., 10l. 12s. Somers' Collection of Tracts, edited by Sir Walter Scott, 13 vols., 15l. 5s. Strixner's Lithographed copies of Pictures by Old German Masters, 2 vols., 26l. 10s. Stothard's Monumental Effigies, 5l. 12s. 6d. Surtees' Antiquities of Durham, 4 vols., 13l. 5s. Willis's History of the English Mitred Abbies and Cathedrals, 2 vols., 6l. 10s. Wilson and Bonaparte's American Ornithology, 3 vols., 4l. 6s. Wallich's Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores, 3 vols., 15l. 10s. Wilkin's Concilia Magnæ Britannie et Hiberniæ, 4 vols., 19l. Total—2902l. 13s.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We announce with regret the death of M. Alcide D'Orbigny, one of the most distinguished of the modern naturalists of France, author of several very highly esteemed works, and Professor of Paleontology in the Museum of Natural History of Paris. One of the earliest productions of M. D'Orbigny's pen was an account of the mollusca of the Island of Cuba. His name will, however, be chiefly remembered in connexion with a spirited expedition, made about twenty years since, to explore the natural history of South America. The French government aided him largely in the publication of his materials, and the typical specimens of his collection have been lately purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. M. D'Orbigny's great work, 'Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale,' copiously illustrated with folio plates, is one of the most elaborate contributions to the literature of natural history that has issued from the press. He had also published a most extensive work on paleontology.

The Committee of the Edward Forbes Memorial has this week issued a most satisfactory report of their trust. This distinguished naturalist, it will be remembered, died on the 18th of November, 1854, and, on the 9th of December following, a meeting of his personal friends was held in the Theatre of the Government School of Mines in Jermyn-street, "to consider the most appropriate

form of a memorial." The Committee resolved that the Memorial should consist of an annual medal, bearing the effigy of Edward Forbes, with a prize of books; to be competed for annually by students of the second year, in the Government School of Mines, and to be awarded to the one who shall be found to possess the best knowledge of Natural History and Paleontology; and also of a marble bust of Professor Forbes, to be placed in the hall of the Museum of Practical Geology. Subscriptions have been received from 170 friends and admirers of the deceased, amounting together to the sum of 452l. A marble bust, executed by Mr. J. G. Lough, who had had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with Professor Forbes, has been placed in the hall of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street. A medal (the likeness taken from the bust) has been executed by Mr. L. C. Wyon, which, struck in bronze, will be annually awarded. The medal bears on one side a tasteful classical profile of the lamented Professor, and on the other the inscription "Acer investigator, et diligens," with the year of his birth and death. The Committee deemed it advisable, early in the year 1855, to offer the intended Forbes Memorial Prize to the authorities of the Government School of Mines, by whom it was accepted, and has been awarded as follows:—In the year 1855, to Mr. Frederick Drew, of Surbiton, Kingston-upon-Thames; in the year 1856, to Mr. Charles Gould, of Broad-street, Golden-square. The prize for the present year has not yet been awarded. The balance of the subscriptions, increased by interest and premiums on temporary investments of the money received amounting to 44l. 8s., after defraying the cost of the bust, the medal, the incidental expenses, and setting aside a sum for the prizes of 1855, 1856, and 1857, amounts to 300l. This sum has been invested in the Three per cent. Consolidated Annuities, in the names of Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, and Thomas Henry Huxley, Esq., as trustees. The year's dividend will constitute the money value of the annual prize; and, after paying for the bronze medal, the balance, about eight guineas, will be laid out in the purchase of books on Natural History, in concurrence with the wishes of the successful student.

The arrangements of the Archæological Institute for their annual meeting at Chester, commencing on the 21st instant, are fixed as follows:—*Tuesday, July 21.*—The reception room will be at the Town Hall, Northgate-street; opening meeting at the Town Hall, at twelve; the Museum of the Institute will be opened at the King's School.—Visits to objects of interest in Chester or the immediate vicinity—the Cathedral, St. John's and the other churches, the city walls, the museums of the Chester Archæological Society and of the Mechanics' Institute, the Roman wall, hypocaust and other remains, ancient crypts and houses, Stanley House, Watergate, "The Rows," &c. Evening meeting. *Wednesday, July 22nd.*—Meetings of the sections (History, Antiquities, Architecture) at the Town Hall, at ten.—Visits to objects of interests in or near Chester, in the afternoon. The annual banquet of the Institute will take place on this day. *Thursday, July 23.*—Visit to the extensive collection of art treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester. *Friday, July 24.*—Meetings of the sections at the Town Hall, at ten.—Examination of the Cathedral and adjoining buildings. Evening meeting at the Music Hall. *Saturday, July 25.*—Excursion to Liverpool, by special invitation from the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.—Visit to the extensive and valuable museum of antiquities and art examples, formed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., F.G.S.—By the kind invitation of Mr. Watt, the members of the Institute will be received at Speke Hall, a most interesting example of domestic architecture.—Conversazione at St. George's Hall in the evening. *Monday, July 27.*—Excursion by special train to Carnarvon and Conway Castles, with such objects of interest as may be accessible, time permitting. *Tuesday, July*

28.—Meetings of the sections.—A short excursion to certain objects of special interest will be arranged for the afternoon.—Conversazione at the Museum of the Institute, in the evening, at eight. *Wednesday, July 29.*—Annual meeting of members of the Institute, at the Town Hall, for election of members, and the business of the society, at nine. General concluding meeting, at twelve. The temporary museum of the Institute, open only to those who are provided with tickets for the meeting, will be formed, by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the ancient refectory of the Abbey of St. Werburgh, now the King's School. All persons disposed to contribute antiquities, examples of ancient art and manufactures, &c., for exhibition, are requested to communicate, without delay, with the Secretaries of the Institute in London, or with Mr. W. Wynne Foulkes, Stakely-place, Chester, and Mr. T. Hughes, Corresponding Secretary to the Chester Archaeological Society.

With the enormous revenue of the United Kingdom, and the profuse expenditure in every department, the 1200*l.* fixed by Act of Parliament, seems a paltry sum for the annual pensions at the disposal of the Government. Every year complaints are renewed as to the inadequacy of the amount, and the minister has continually to express his regret that so limited a sum is in his hands to meet the multitude of claims that are made. It must be remembered, however, that this sum represents only the annual additions to the Civil Pension List, and was estimated with a view to the probable falling in of pensions and payments by death or otherwise. This year, from June, 1856, to June, 1857, seventeen pensions have been granted, in sums ranging from 150*l.* to 25*l.* A general feeling prevails that this sum of 1200*l.* ought to be confined to claims connected with literature, science, or art. Three times the amount might well be bestowed annually for such purposes. But small as the pittance is, it is distributed in a manner justly liable to complaint. Of the seventeen pensions granted this year, the greater number are for public services that ought to be met by other votes of the House of Commons. In the army and navy estimates an immense sum is set down for pensions, and it therefore seems unfair to take any part of the 1200*l.* for claims connected with military or naval services. We find, however, that 150*l.* has been granted to the mother of Captain Thompson, one of the Kars heroes, 100*l.* to the widow of the gallant and lamented Sir George Cathcart, and 50*l.* to the widow of Colonel Doyle. The daughters of Mr. Hay, an old Admiralty official, have 50*l.*, and the mother of Lieutenant Waghorn 50*l.*, for his services in accelerating the communication with India. Other funds ought to have been drawn upon for recognition of their services. Mr. Cort, son of the inventor of the improvements in iron manufacture, has 50*l.* Dr. Alison, Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, has 100*l.* It was surely not intended that provision was to be made for retiring pensions at the Universities out of the 1200*l.* Mrs. A'Becket has a pension of 100*l.*, in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, and also of the eminent public services rendered by him as a police magistrate. Mrs. Backhouse, the widow of a colonial commissary judge, who lost his life while discharging his official duties has 100*l.*, which ought to have been otherwise provided. The same may be said of 50*l.* to the widow of Dr. Gavin, who died while acting as one of the Government sanitary commissioners in the Crimea. Mrs. Miller has 70*l.*, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Mr. Hugh Miller, in literature and science; and Mrs. Haydon has 25*l.* added to the same amount granted last year. In fact, of the whole 1200*l.*, only 305*l.* appear as direct acknowledgements of personal services in literature—viz., to Dr. Charles Richardson, an additional pension of 25*l.*; to Alexander MacLagan 30*l.*; to Charles Swain 50*l.*; and Mrs. Mary Philadelphia Merrifield, 100*l.* It would be well if the military and civil services, rendered directly during official employment by the State,

were withdrawn entirely from such lists in future. The expense would be inappreciable in the vast sums voted for contingencies in the estimates, and a perpetual source of complaint and grumbling would be removed. If by the allotment of 1200*l.* annually, the State could secure the active services of men of distinction, or of usefulness, in science, art, and literature, the money would be well disposed of, and little grudged. As the list now appears, the bulk of the 1200*l.* is devoted to miscellaneous purposes of charity, the funds for which ought to be drawn from other portions of the munificent sums placed at the disposal of the Government by the country. It is a mockery of administration to present in full detail, and in terms sometimes humiliating to the recipients, the items of this paltry 1200*l.*, while no public account is given of the lavish expenditure of the millions voted for civil and military purposes.

A valuable work on the History of the Council of Trent is about to be brought out in Rome, under the auspices of Pius IX. Padre Theiner, the editor and compiler, has been for many years the prefect of the secret archives of the Vatican, and in his official situation has had full and free access to all the MSS. During many years he has privately worked out his history of the Council, and has amassed an enormous number of documents on the subject. In the revolutionary period at Rome, fearing that the original codices might be destroyed or removed from his keeping, he caused facsimiles of the autograph signatures of the fathers to be engraved in copperplate. At the instigation of Monsignor Roscovani, the bishop of Waitzen, who was in Rome seeking for materials for a scientific work, Padre Theiner sought an audience of the Pope, and begged permission to publish his work, detailing all his secret labour, and at the same time asserting that he had never intended to send the book forth into the world without the full authority and sympathy of the church. The Pope referred the matter to a commission of learned and pious men, who without a dissentient voice declared themselves in favour of the work. The result is, that the Pope has consented to its publication, and added ten thousand scudi to aid in the project, and besides has reconstituted the famous printing press of the Vatican, which will commence its new life with Padre Theiner's 'Complete History of the Council of Trent,' and with the publication of all the original documents which have been so long kept from vulgar gaze among the countless MSS. of the Vatican. The first part will appear in three folio volumes, containing the complete diary of the Council as it was arranged by Signor Massarelli, the secretary, and signed by the fathers themselves; also the acts of the Council, from its formation on the 13th December, 1545, to its close on the 4th December, 1563, with all the disputes, controversies, and correspondence during that time. These acts are now for the first time presented to the world in an un mutilated form. The second part, also in three folio volumes, will consist of documents relating to the Council, which are not actually official, but at the same time necessary to its history. Signor Theiner has, during the time occupied in setting up the Vatican press, made a journey to Trent to examine the fifty-two volumes of documents relating to the Council, which are preserved in the Mazzetti library.

The ninth general meeting of the Society of Schoolmasters and Teachers has just taken place at Frankfurt, and has been attended by upwards of four hundred of its members, and many more would have come from the government schools had the vacations suited. The questions which were brought under discussion were principally on the great art of instruction, and many were practical in their nature and treated in a practical manner. There were, however, many which were quite the contrary, and expressed in involved and unintelligible language. The instructors in the public institutions of some of the smaller German states were refused permission to attend the meeting—a precaution against political danger which might have been excusable, even advisable, in the troubled years 1848 and 1849, but which is simply

ridiculous in the quiet days in which we now live. There is no class of people in the world which requires the recreation and mutual interchange of ideas to be found in such periodical gatherings more than that of the German schoolmasters, who as a body are deeply learned, but narrow in their grasp of subjects, and one-sided and prejudiced in their views. The next meeting was fixed to take place in Weimar, Vienna, which was proposed, being negated by a large majority, as suited neither to the habits nor the purses of the members.

Signor A. Secchi of Rome has invented a barometer, possessing several advantages, and remedying some of the imperfections which have heretofore interfered with the utility of the instrument. It has been for some months in use at the observatory of Rome, and is said to have yielded results exceeding the expectations of its inventor. The tube of the barometer, instead of being fixed as usual, is left perfectly free, and is tied to the arm of a balance or lever, equilibrium being obtained by a weight at the other end of the balance. The variations of pressure are shown by the movements of an indicator, in the form of a long needle attached to the lever. In this mechanism, the wider the tube the more sensible the weight, and by the use of sufficiently capacious tubes a considerable amount of motion can be obtained, sufficient to master friction, and to admit of the variations being registered on paper by a pencil attached to the indicator. The advantages as described by Signor Secchi are these: 1. As the pressure of the air is weighed, instead of being indirectly deduced from the inspected elevation of the mercury, the tube may be of iron or coarse glass, or any substance not amenable. 2. By increasing the diameter of the tube, the sensible variation of the weight may be indefinitely augmented. 3. The use of mirrors, levers, and other mechanical contrivances attached to ordinary aneroid barometers, is dispensed with. 4. As the pressure is weighed instead of being measured, no consideration is required for such disturbing causes as the adhesion of the lenses, and the corrections due to atmospheric temperature or moisture. Other advantages are enumerated. The barometer is not so entirely new as Signor Secchi supposes. If we are not misinformed, there is one on the same principle in use at the Liverpool observatory, under the care of Mr. Hartnup; at least, there was some time since, and if discontinued, it is because it did not fulfil the expectations that were held out by its maker. The principle of self-registering has also been carried out by several inventors in this country. The fragility of glass is a disadvantage not counterbalanced by the opaqueness of a metallic tube, and the liability to corrosion, or adhesion of the mercury, is likely to be as great a source of fallacy as any to which ordinary barometers are exposed. However, the instrument described by Signor Secchi is ingenious and probably convenient, especially with the barometric apparatus attached. In order to increase the extent of the indications in delicate scientific researches, a mirror is attached to the lever of the balance, upon which, by means of a lens, the reflection of a distant scale is seen, affording more developed uses. The greater expense of preparing the instrument, when we already possess simple barometers of the utmost delicacy, renders it unlikely that it will come into general use in this country. We doubt whether the observatory at Rome possesses one of the Adie barometers used in the Kew Observatory, and of which above six hundred have, within the last three years, been supplied to the British navy, and to most of our scientific institutions.

The directors of the new railroad between Rome and Civita Vecchia have appointed an inspector, whose sole duty will consist in watching for and protecting whatever antiquarian treasures may be discovered in the process of excavating for and constructing the line. It will pass close to Fregene, which was a Roman maritime colony at the breaking out of the first Punic war, Aliseum, where Pompeius Magnus built a magnificent villa, men-

tioned by Cicero and Pyrgio, where the Carites, a Phrygian race, established an arsenal, and where the Romans later settled a maritime colony. In the eighteenth century many valuable remains of statues and other antiquities were discovered here. Some years ago, the searcher for artistic treasures which lay buried in the earth worked without order or plan, and much wasted labour was expended; the excavated earth was heaped up without method and often served to conceal quite as much as it exposed to view. It is to be hoped that matters will now be carried on differently, and that where formerly works of art were destroyed by careless digging, too sudden exposure to light and air, ignorance and indifference, they will now be saved by care, attention, and a due appreciation of their real value. Genuine antiques, unbroken, and of artistic beauty, are rarer than people imagine, and as a mere pecuniary investment will always fetch a high price. The number of modern antiques which flood the market, and annually make their way into France, England, Russia, and America, is incredible.

In the neighbourhood of Rheinberg, not far from the old Roman highway, leading to Castra Vetera, several ancient graves have been discovered, under sand-hills. They were found on examination, to contain a quantity of urns, a short sword, and various Roman utensils. Unfortunately in digging the excavations the sand-hills fell in and destroyed many relics. Two of the urns and a vase of "terra sigillata," have been rescued in a perfect state. The situation of the hills warrants the belief that a further careful investigation will lead to fresh and curious discoveries.

Calculations of the probable route of the comet lately discovered at Paris by M. Dieu (as announced in our last) represent that after passing near the constellation of the goat and through that of the lynx, it will on the 16th enter the constellation of the lion, and will on the 20th be in the interior of the triangle formed by the stars ϵ and λ of the lion; on the 26th it will be near ν , and on the 28th near π in the same constellation: after which its route will be difficult to follow. Although the honour of discovering the comet has been ascribed to M. Dieu, it is just to say that it rightfully belongs to M. Klinkerferes, of the Observatory of Göttingen, he having seen the heavenly visitant on the 22nd ult., whereas M. Dieu only found it on the 23rd.

We stated some time ago that the Paris Observatory had made arrangements for receiving by telegraph, daily, meteorological observations from different parts of France. We now learn that it has just completed arrangements for receiving similar observations, by electric telegraph, every day from Madrid. It is probable that Rome and Vienna will likewise shortly send despatches.

The third number of Justus Perthes' "Geographical Transactions" has just appeared, and contains, amongst other highly interesting articles, Herr Perthes' report on Dr. Vogel's journey in Central Africa, taken from original letters of Dr. Vogel's, which impart much hitherto unpublished matter. It is accompanied by two well executed maps. This number also gives references to, and a description of, all the latest geographical works and new maps, which is extremely valuable.

A new periodical has been set up in Cologne, under the title of "The Organ of the Society of the Holy Sepulchre." Its object is to collect funds in aid of German pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, and to awaken and keep alive a spirit of religious zeal throughout the Fatherland, besides establishing schools and churches in Palestine. The articles already contributed are well written.

In the beginning of June excavations were made on the estate of Bellcarden, near Tilsit, on the borders of the river of that name, and a layer of marl opened at the depth of a foot and a half from the surface, in which was found a grave containing, it is supposed, the remains of some heathen warrior with the skeleton of his horse. There were rings on the wrists and a bit in the horse's mouth, besides lance and spear-heads, pieces of a sword-

blade, finger-rings, buckles, and some rudely-carved ornaments of amber.

In the Swiss papers we read that fossil remains of the animal named by Cuvier the *anthracotherium magnum*, have been discovered in the coal-pits of Belmont, near Lausanne. These remains, which are broken into fragments, are of three different animals, and form the three upper and three lower jaws; a number of ribs, and several bones of the legs have been reconstructed. The *anthracotherium* lived in marshy ground, and was about as big as the hippopotamus, and somewhat in the form of a pig.

A company has been formed in Athens, with a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand drachmas, to work the quarries of white statuary marble in the island of Paros. This is the first undertaking of the kind in Greece, and the shares were exclusively subscribed for in Athens.

The eldest son of Schiller died on the 20th of June, at Stuttgart; he leaves one son, an officer in the Austrian service, the only immediate descendant of the poet bearing his name.

The poet Béranger was, at the latter end of last and the beginning of this week, alarmingly ill, but the last advices from Paris say that he had somewhat recovered.

The number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum during the week ending 4th July, has been:—on the three free days, 3340; on one free evening, 2308; on the three students' days, admission 6d., 886; one student's evening, 414.—Total, 6948.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Hume Testimonial Fund, held at Willis's Rooms this week, Earl Fortescue presiding, it was resolved,—that the balance of money collected, after deducting expenses, should be devoted to the foundation of a Hume Scholarship in University College, London, in connection with the sciences, jurisprudence, and political economy. Mr. Hume, it is well known, was one of the most zealous friends of the London University, from its first foundation, and to it his portrait, painted by public subscription, was by his desire bequeathed. The testimonial fund amounted to 1658l. 7s. 2d.; expenses, 385l. 2s. 8d.; leaving a little more than 1,300l. for endowing the Scholarship.

FINE ARTS.

THE TURNER GALLERY.

THE exhibition of some sixty-five more of Turner's oil paintings is an occurrence which cannot be passed over without notice, although the attention of the public is now fully alive to the magnificent display of art which is now to be witnessed at Marlborough House. The upper rooms of the building, lately filled by the Souloges and Science and Art collections, together with the apartments already occupied below, are now devoted to an uninterrupted series of pictures, numbering 105 altogether, embracing many works which recent controversy and general repute have made famous; and covering a period of the artist's life from 1797 to 1850, fifty-three years of consecutive study and effort. The enjoyment of the public has been very successfully ministered to by these judicious displays, which nevertheless remind every one, as has already been repeatedly said, of the necessity for still further accommodation; not only from the imperfect light of the rooms, but because it is difficult in a number of detached rooms to give a collection of paintings in chronological order. The requirements of position, size, and grouping, have to be considered anew for each compartment. We observe, however, that amongst the recent additions, three subjects, namely—*Æneas Relating his Story to Dido* (552), *Mercury Sent to Admonish Æneas* (553), and *The Departure of the Trojan Fleet* (554), all painted in the year 1850, in Turner's last and least intelligible manner, are consigned to the lower room, from which earlier pictures have been removed to add importance to the series above. On the whole the most has been

made of the opportunities at the disposal of Mr. Wornum; and to him also are due the acknowledgments of the public, for the improved state of the paintings since they were last examined by those who had the custody of them.

1850. *Æneas Relating his Story to Dido, Mercury Sent to admonish Æneas, The Departure of the Trojan Fleet*. These three pictures are obviously intended to be taken together, in illustration of the same passage of epic history. In the first, the Trojan prince and the Carthaginian queen appear in state on the deck of a superb galley, where Æneas may be supposed to be reciting his adventures. Around them are other vessels of similar magnificence. One in the foreground has just left the marble stairs on the right of the spectator, as appears by the dog which stands in the water, looking wistfully at the departing pageant. On the steps are a number of urns and garments, and a group of females and attendants. Further on are seen other barges drawn up on the bank of the stream, and in the distance the chariot of Dido, with four white steeds. The remote distance is filled up with piles of grand architecture. In the second picture, the figure of Æneas with Ascarus may probably be identified on the left, and along the banks of the water are vessels in various stages of construction. A sort of triumphal arch may also be seen, apparently spanning part of the bay, with some other imposing buildings in the distance; but the whole of this scene is faded and obscure. In the third picture, the Trojan fleet is seen departing. Queen Dido, surrounded by her attendants and subjects, stands on the left bank, and on the deck of one of the galleys is the commanding figure of Æneas. This picture is of brighter colour than the foregoing; but the subject is not easily made out, owing in part to the deterioration of the materials. All three pictures are in Turner's later style.

The following is the order of date of the pictures in the first room up stairs, not hitherto exhibited:—

1798. *Landscape with Rainbow; Buttermere Lake, with part of Cromack Water, Cumberland*. In this picture some foreshadowings of Turner's future powers may be distinctly traced. There is great force in the sombre tone communicated to the landscape under the shade of lowering clouds, broken here and there by gleams of light. The expanse of flat vale country in the middle distance has that richness and profusion so characteristic of Turner's landscapes, and the mountain forms are rendered with much grandeur.

Before 1800. *Landscape with Cattle in Water*. This seems to be a direct imitation of Cuyt, whose style it approaches in the arrangement of the subject—the cattle washing in still water, with figures in relief against a tranquil sky. The study falls short of the clear luminous tone of the Dutch master, but it shows much skill in the art of rendering light and air, and is quite as diversified, if not so glowing in colour as the original.

Rizpah Watching the Bodies of her Sons. No date is assigned to this picture, though it is placed in the catalogue with others about the date 1800. As far as can be traced, the figure of Rizpah appears seated, covering her face with her hand, whilst around her lie the bodies of the sons of Saul. One wasted figure in front is already assailed by several loathsome creatures, which rather resemble fabulous insects and serpents than the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, of which we read in the text. A swarm of approaching reptiles is seen in front. A lurid light is extended at the extremity of an arm from a figure behind Rizpah, but whether it is extended by a living person, or is only a phosphorescent gleam from one of the dead bodies, seems doubtful. In the direction in which the arm points a ghost-like figure approaches; and further on the right, in a dimly-lighted haze, is a group of men apparently engaged in deadly conflict. On the left is the grove of trees upon which the sons of Saul were hanged; and over the whole scene the moon sheds a wan and sickly light. To inspire horror rather than to convey any distinct images, was no doubt the motive of the young

painter; and at present it seems hopeless to guess whence he derived a style of expression so alien to him. The composition bears internal evidence of being an early effort of imagination.

Circ. 1800. Mountain Scene, with a Castle. This is a subject inspired doubtless by the style of Wilson. It is small and dark, and remarkable only for the juicy dark-green tones of the distance, which are not very common in Turner's landscapes.

Circ. 1802. Portrait of Himself. The above date makes the age of the artist, as represented in this portrait, to have been twenty-seven. This was the year in which he became a member of the Academy. The picture is executed with much freedom, and in an aspiring style, which had already far advanced beyond the *Study at Millbank*, *View on Clapham Common*, and the *Scenes in Wales*, which attest the modesty of his early efforts.

1808. Death of Nelson. This great picture asserts itself at once as being in the first class of Turner's performances, executed in the full meridian of his powers. How powerfully public and passing events inspired the painter's enthusiasm is sufficiently shown by the two finished paintings he devoted to the national triumph of Trafalgar, each of which would have sufficed to render him famous, besides the sketch which is also in this collection. This picture may be compared with the great *Trafalgar* at Greenwich, to which it is inferior in brilliancy of colour, but which it surpasses in distinctness of action, and in the melancholy grandeur of the occasion. The spectator, supposed to be viewing the scene from the mizen starboard shrouds of the *Victory*, has the quarter-deck immediately below him and the mizen mast on his left, and sees the figure of Nelson mortally wounded, supported by a group of captains and sailors immediately in front of the main mast. Nelson, who was struck by the musket shot, if we remember right, whilst on the quarter-deck, must be supposed, therefore, to have been supported thus far on his way below. There is some improbability in the position, which the spectator readily pardons, considering the difficulties of the composition and the success of the result. The painter has very powerfully marked the body of sharpshooters in the maintop of the *Redoubtable*, dealing death amongst the ranks of the falling marines on board the *Victory*, and the gestures of the officer who urges on his men to avenge the fall of their admiral. On the left a body of seamen are working a gun, and on the quarter-deck, in the foreground, is spread out a French ensign. On the right is a gulf of impetuous confusion and horror, filled with the smoke, and pierced by the flashes of the death-vomiting guns, whilst mighty hulls of half-sen ships loom in the distance, and clouds of canvass flap idly against a forest of masts above. The groups on board the *Victory* are more essentially characteristic of Turner's original style of figure painting than perhaps any in the collection. The *Shipwreck* and *Calais Pier* present similar instances of this peculiar manner, acquired during the painter's prolonged sea studies.

1809. Spithead. This is another of the very best specimens of Turner's best manner. It may be affirmed, without any fear of contradiction, that no known master, living or dead, could have painted such a canvass as this; and that there is no marine painting, by any hand familiar to us in England, to rival it, except others by the artist himself, of the same class, in private collections. It would be impossible even for Turner to surpass the beauties of arrangement and drawing in these ships, the exquisite harmony of colouring in the sails, which surpasses that of the *Trafalgar* opposite, relieved as they are by the richer tint of the canvass of the cutter in front; the refreshing coolness of the distant water, and the rich deep moulding of impasto on the horizon, which at due distance resolves itself into a battery, a windmill, and groups of houses on the shore round Portsmouth harbour.

1819. The Meuse. Orange Merchantman going to pieces on the Bar. The lively motion and action in this picture relieve the scene from anything of the distressing effect of the *Trafalgar*,

the *Minotaur*, or the *Shipwreck*, of the same date of composition. With less of Turner's grand manner of treating the sea, and less sobriety of composition in the figures, there is a gaiety in this subject which makes it attractive. The deck of the upheaved vessel is beautifully drawn, and the tossing waves studded with golden fruit are a novel feature in art. Little compassion for the losses of the merchant mingles with these inspiring breezes and these joyous careless fishermen.

In an adjoining room on the right, the following pictures are exhibited for the first time:—

1803. The Holy Family. In this remarkable and unique study, Turner appears to have imitated Reynolds, and to have attained a glow of colouring worthy of Titian. The landscape and sky are of remarkable power. But neither in the rude drawing or coarse colouring of these figures, has the artist approached either of his predecessors. Still less has he attained the sentiment either of domestic sanctity or of celestial rapture, of which Murillo and Raphael were respectively the master. Neither with the motives nor the aspirations of those great artists had Turner any sympathy.

1813. The Deluge. As every representation of this awful scene must necessarily be ideal, painters have exhausted their power in attempting to depict its terrors. Turner appears to have rivalled Poussin and Martin in power and imagination, for the simple reason that he was better acquainted than either with the operations of nature in their most perturbed and destructive conditions. Something resembling that descending sheet of water Turner must have seen in his sea wanderings; and the figures, though contrasted with some art, as in the case of the negro supporting the fair-haired female, are subordinate to the overpowering might of the elements. All that the picture has to tell is seen in one glance; but the power of that one sweep of annihilation is unapproachable.

1818. The Field of Waterloo. There are few to whom this picture will not seem to be unduly exaggerated. The heap of dead and dying, of arms, horses, and women fainting with anguish in the front, is imagined with unexampled force; but the burning ruins of Hougoumont on the right are magnified to unnatural proportions, and the rocket signals in the distance shower forth huge flakes of light too massive and abundant to preserve the probabilities of truth. The imagination of the artist has overleapt its due bounds in this composition.

Harvest Home. This sketch is the very last in the series, and no date is assigned to it. The action is obscure, and many features of the scene are exaggerated. The unfinished state of the picture, however, forbids any estimate of what it might have turned out when completely developed. It may easily be supposed that an attempt to emulate Wilkie was the source of this composition.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.

Helen Faucit. Drawn by F. W. Burton. Lithographed by R. Lane, A.E.—We have already referred (*ante* p. 496) to the admirable portrait from which this engraving has been made, now forming a conspicuous ornament of the Manchester Exhibition. Mr. Lane has succeeded in transferring to the lithographic stone all the elegance and purity of taste of the original composition. Miss Helen Faucit (now Mrs. Theodore Martin) appears in the character of *Antigone*; and not readily could the combined grace and majesty, the tragic feeling and classical reserve of the Greek heroine, have been so well represented. The full expression of Mr. Burton's drawing has been reproduced by Mr. Lane.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., &c. &c. Painted by Francis Grant, R.A. Engraved by J. R. Jackson.—The original of this engraving will also be familiar to our readers, forming, as it does, a conspicuous feature of the Academy Exhibition. The engraving by Mr. Jackson is in the most finished style of mezzotint. This was probably the

most appropriate manner in which Mr. Grant's portrait could have been treated. The characteristic expression of the original, so happily seized by the painter, re-appears in Mr. Jackson's work. The engraver has also given perhaps greater breadth and squareness to the forehead. The lines of the engraving are very boldly laid down throughout, and the work, both in outline and execution, is in every way worthy of the subject and the painter.

Two German gentlemen, who are now travelling in Italy, were lately in Urbino, and were much struck with the beauty of a picture, which has hitherto been ascribed to Domenico di Paris Alfani, and which is over one of the side altars in the church of St. Augustine. They consequently made a close examination of it, and have come to the conclusion that it is an original Raphael, and one of the finest works in Perugia. In the picture, the Virgin is seated before a small hut or cabin, with the infant Christ astride on her lap, St. Joseph supported on his staff is leaning towards the child, which stretches out its hands to seize the costly treasures presented to him by one of the kings, whilst the other stands near with an earnest expression of devotion in his face. Behind the mother are some attendants, and a young man with clasped hands, and modest, bashful countenance. On the right side of the picture two shepherds appear, one of whom plays the bagpipes; and on a neighbouring hill are two mounted horsemen, one blowing a signal with a trumpet, whilst above, half concealed by floating clouds, angels sound forth hymns of praise. We have described this picture the more minutely, as there is little if any doubt that it was executed by Raphael. There are traces of his hand throughout the whole work, but more particularly in his treatment of the Virgin and St. Joseph, and the wonderful beauty and Raphaëlesque expression given in the angels' heads. After a long and particular examination, the figures MCCCXV. were found on the corner of the Virgin's cloak. This picture, which has hitherto gone under a false name, and as such has been passed over as of little value, deserves the closest inspection and the most careful study. It has been injured by time and neglect, but has been fortunately spared by the cleaners and restorers, and now that attention has been called to it, it will no doubt be placed in a more favourable position, if it does not at once fall into the all-absorbing hands of some Russian or English millionaire, to whom a rose by any other name would not smell as sweet.

The statue of Peter the Hermit, which a citizen of Huy had commissioned Monsieur Halleux, a sculptor of Liège, to execute, is just finished, and now on its way to Neufmoustier, the monastery in which the restless agitator for the crusades ended his days. The statue, which is of granite, is two metres and a-half high, and is to be erected in an open square which faces the villa of the patriotic citizen at whose cost it has been made.

The Belgian government has officially announced that the annual exhibition of the works of living artists is to commence, at Brussels, on the 1st September next, and to be continued to the 1st November. Each exhibitor is only to be allowed to send four works; and works are to be sent in before the 5th August. Foreigners are to be allowed to exhibit, and their works are to be conveyed gratuitously both from and to the Belgian frontier.

Kaulbach hopes to finish the cartoon of his new fresco by the end of the present year: it has for its subject the battle of Salamis, and is thirty-two feet wide by eighteen high.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Madame Ristori has at length gratified public curiosity, and crowned her triumphs in this country, by appearing as *Lady Macbeth*. The part in itself gives less scope than others in which she has displayed so much variety, as well as intensity, of dramatic power—far less than the *Bianca*, for in-

stance, of Dr. Milman's tragedy; but to an English audience there are stage traditions, as well as the noblest literary recollections, ever associated with a representation of the *Lady Macbeth* of Shakspeare, which give to it surpassing interest. The tragedy, as adapted for the Italian company, is divided into four acts, omissions and transpositions being made, with the view of giving as much prominence as possible to Madame Ristori's part. Signor Giulio Carcano deserves great credit for his translation, which almost in every place conveys the correct meaning, although the soft and fluent Italian phrases but feebly represent the vigorous and terse words of the original. The witches' incantation scene is dispensed with; the banquet given on a very humble scale; the fighting, in the last act, reduced to a short fray; and the general setting of the play will be best understood, when we say that all the points which Mr. Charles Kean would have seized upon for scenic exhibition, are kept in subordination, and the intellectual feast is the more enjoyed in the absence of displays addressed only to the senses. Madame Ristori renders all the well-known scenes with much power, and occasionally with an originality sufficient to give marked character to her performance. She exerts her influence over her husband by winning fondness shown in her manner, as well as by commanding superiority of will. He does not see her "unsexed," as she is in her own purpose, according to her prayer to "the spirits that tend on mortal thoughts." To him she appears the loving wife, and not merely the ambitious woman, as she has been sometimes represented on the stage. This retention of feminine fondness of manner does not interfere with the terrible majesty of the sterner phases of the character. When taunting *Macbeth* with want of manliness, and telling how she would have torn the babe from her breast, and "dashed the brains out, had she so sworn, as he had done to this," the action is suited to the words, and there is a burst of wild gesture as well as speech, as in the celebrated leopard scene in the *Medea*. When *Macbeth* comes out from the king's chamber, and is beginning to exclaim that he has done the deed, she hurries to him, afraid of his being overheard, checking his voice by putting her hand to his mouth, and the conversation is carried on in deep whispers, which are heard amidst the breathless silence of the house, till she breaks out with "Give me the daggers!" after contemptuously taunting him with weakness on refusing to return to the scene of the murder. One passage, frequently omitted, is given with much effect by Madame Ristori, where she returns, apparently in surprise and horror at the horrible event that has alarmed the whole castle, but really in anxiety about the behaviour of *Macbeth*, whom she watches till she is satisfied he will not reveal the crime, and then she is borne swooning off the stage. At the banquet table she conducts herself with self-possessed command, and her efforts to control her husband's wild disturbance at the vision of *Banquo* show unshaken firmness of mind. The ghost, we may remark, is of the old conventional stage type, not an "unquestionable" shape, such as Mr. Kean made to rise up in his banquet at the Princess's theatre. The sleep-walking scene is the great feature of Madame Ristori's performance. In the pale, haggard countenance and cold glazed eyes, in the workings of a troubled spirit no longer controlled by the resolute will, yet still retaining the habit of mastery over her weaker husband, whom she tries to encourage, and in all the details of the scene there are fine touches, while the whole effect is grand. On fancying that she again hears the knocking at the gate on the fatal night, she appears to push *Macbeth* before her off the stage, not returning to take up the lamp, as is usually done. The part of *Macbeth* is played throughout with much intelligence and spirit by Signor Vitaliani, and the performance is altogether most creditable to the company.

A new comedy, called *The Victims*, by Mr. Tom Taylor, has been produced with great success at the Haymarket. The structure of the piece clearly

indicates its origin; but the dialogue is English, and abounds in allusions and points of local colouring which impart a native hue to the whole. The characters, with the exception of a few types common to all large communities, are not very familiar to our immediate experiences, and the mode of society depicted belongs to Paris rather than to London. But these are not questions with which a miscellaneous audience, who come to be amused, are likely to trouble themselves; nor are they of much importance in a piece which conveys a social moral as applicable to one capital as to the other. The title of the comedy is intended to apply to that class of unhappy individuals who are not really the victims of ill-assorted marriages, but who imagine themselves to be so. The plot turns upon two examples of this kind:—*Mrs. Merryweather* (Miss Reynolds), a lady of poetical tastes, fine sentiment, and delicate nerves to correspond, who imagines herself to be utterly thrown away upon a worthy and honest stock-broker (Mr. Howe); and *Mr. Herbert Fitzherbert* (Mr. W. Farren), a poet and "literary gentleman," who keeps secret from the world his marriage with a charming, frank, and loving girl (Miss M. Oliver), because she "does not understand him," and who, under this dispensation of untoward fortune, treats her with the most prosaic barbarity. The real victims in these two marriages are *Mr. Merryweather* and *Mrs. Fitzherbert*; but in the virtuousness of their hearts they are willing to cast all the blame upon themselves, until circumstances arise which, like the avatar of St. Patrick amongst the toads and frogs, "open their eyes to a sense of their situation." *Mr. Fitzherbert*, in addition to his function of poet, is also a swindler and a profligate. While he leaves his concealed wife at home in penury and solitude, to work for their bread (which she does, however, without his knowledge), he is making a conspicuous figure at the literary and scientific soirées of *Mrs. Merryweather*, to whom he daily presents a bouquet, as an emblem of his devotion. On one occasion *Mr. Merryweather* returns unexpectedly, and finds the poet on his knees to his wife. This leads to further discoveries, and ultimately, after some scenes of domestic interest, and slight but ingenious complication, the baseness of the sentimental scamp is exposed, and all parties receive that kind of practical lesson from the issue which restores them to their true positions with a proper conviction of their duties and responsibilities. There are other characters, of subordinate value, which do not materially enter into the main plot, round which they are clustered for variety and contrast. We must confess we are not quite satisfied with the poetical justice of this piece. *Mr. Fitzherbert*, instead of being screened and paired off in the end to the region of comedy bliss, should have been punished. He is a fellow of so low and contemptible a cast that it is difficult to sympathize in his penitence, because it is almost impossible to believe in it. Nor should *Mrs. Merryweather* be allowed to carry off her very late discovery of her husband's merits and her lover's villany with such a burst of connubial sunshine on her wings. She had gone quite far enough with *Mr. Fitzherbert* to deserve some reproof, and the author should have given her the grace at least of a more open show of repentance. The piece was well received, as it deserved to be. The action is skilfully distributed and well sustained, although the incidents are few and slender. The dialogue is everywhere close and effective, and occasionally brilliant. The cast includes nearly the whole strength of the company, and is excellent, without a single exception. *Mr. Buckstone*, who plays a minor part, rather out of his line, contributes effectively to the general success. *Miss Reynolds* has seldom appeared to greater advantage than in the character of *Mrs. Merryweather*, and the *Mrs. Fitzherbert* of Miss M. Oliver was fresh and genial. The hearty goodness and unquestionable respectability of *Mr. Howe* contrasted strikingly with the sinister, sneaking affectation of *Mr. W. Farren*; and even down to the domesticity of the establishment the performance was strong. As some attention has been paid to costume in this piece, we would suggest that, when

morning visits are paid, gentlemen carry their hats into the drawing-room, and do not take off their gloves, fold them up, and put them in their pockets.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are sustaining the season at the Adelphi by a succession of amusing performances, in pieces, new and old, well adapted to display their peculiar talents. *The Latest from New York* is a capital farce, in which an old bachelor at Liverpool (Mr. Selby) is tormented by the invasion of an American "widdy," whom he only gets rid of by the aid of his Irish gardener, who dances her off to the hymeneal altar. *The Fairy Circle* is also an entertaining comedy, of more pretensions; an episode of the Irish rebellion being combined with an Irish fairy legend—the revelations given to an Irish peasant, while sleeping in a fairy ring, leading to the denouement of the play. Mr. Selby's acting, in both these pieces, is excellent, and well supports the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

By the retirement of Mdlle. Rachel from the Theatre Français at Paris, a salary of 1,680*l.* per annum will be saved to the management. This salary has been paid for the last three years, though the eminent tragedienne has rendered scarcely any services for it.

The French Academy, on the proposition of M. Empis, director of the Theatre Français, has resolved to give a prize of 400*l.* for the best comedy in five acts, and in verse, which may be represented at Paris in the course of the next three years.

Ira Aldridge, the coloured actor, is at present playing to full houses, and an enthusiastic audience, at Stockholm. His most successful characters are those of *Shylock* and *Othello*.

The charming opera, *Fra Diavolo*, after having for thirty years enjoyed a popularity in this country, and indeed throughout Europe, second only to Rossini's *Barber of Seville*, has been launched on a new course of fame by appearing in an Italian version, which was produced at the Lyceum on Thursday evening, with brilliant success. M. Scribe, the original writer of the drama, and M. Auber, whose early renown was established by the music, have been again united in the reconstruction of the work. The substance of the opera is the same, but the whole has been re-written. The author has thrown the dialogue into lyric form, and the composer has wedded the Italian words to the most sparkling melodies. Without the original music it is impossible in once hearing to tell all the portions that are added, so skilfully and judiciously is the blending of the old and new managed. In the part of *Zerlina* there are some fine pieces introduced, which Madame Bosio gives to the utmost advantage, and there are new snatches for the *Marquis di San Marco* admirably sung by Gardoni, and the two bandits *Giacomo* and *Beppo*, represented by Zelger and Tagliacane, have a new prominence, and cause great amusement by the buffo scenes, which include some of the most quaint and striking new music in the opera. In the last act a lively ballet, a tarantella, is introduced at the wedding of *Zerlina*, in which a Madlle. Plunkett and M. Desplaces take the lead. In the story there are few interpolations, little of the additional music being in the recitative, but chiefly consisting of concerted pieces, with two or three airs, which, though new in their present place, sound like familiar melodies, and seem to be adopted from other works of the composer. The choruses are capitally given, and the music throughout is performed in the best style of Mr. Costa's unequalled band. As to the dramatic effects, it is almost enough to name Ronconi as *Lord Alceash*, or *Roeburg* as he is called; Madlle. Marai, as *Lady Alceash*, a part which suits her well and is well sustained; Madame Bosio is *fin Zerlina* all that could be desired, barring the want of natural manner and look befitting the rustic girl; Neri Baraldi makes a very good captain of Carabineers, and sings his music effectively; Gardoni's acting and singing throughout surpassed

what we have witnessed in any other of his best parts; and Tagliafico and Zelger shew much comic humour as well as vocal skill, and are as amusing ruffians as ever trod the English stage. Ronconi's burlesque of the English Milord was of course a broadly marked and highly entertaining display. One slip he made, which it will be well to omit. *Lord Alceash*, on coming out of his room and finding the gay Marquis in provoking proximity to his wife, snatches a knife from the table and quietly approaches behind them. The Italian instinct and custom of stabbing broke out in this little incident, Ronconi forgetting that he was enacting an Englishman. In a later scene a demonstration of 'boxe' caused great merriment, with many other bits of byplay in which Ronconi is inimitable. It was late before the opera was over, but few would wish any curtailment, except of the intervals between the acts. *Fra Diavolo*, in its new form, will be a constant attraction at the Royal Italian Opera, and the unusually crowded house on Thursday showed how general was the interest felt in the production of the work.

The *Compagnons de Jehu* is the title of a melodrama, in four acts, which is now being performed, not without success, at the Theatre de la Gaité, at Paris. It is borrowed from a novel of that title of Alexandre Dumas, which, in its turn, was taken from a tale by the late Charles Nodier, which tale was based on the exploits of a band of brigands, who, in the time of the great Revolution, infested the centre of France, and who pretended to be not brigands, but political partisans.

A new tenor, of the name of Rénard, has lately appeared in *Guillaume Tell*, at the Grand Opera, at Paris: his voice is fine, clear, and sonorous, but he is not well versed in the vocal art, and has scarcely any knowledge of the stage. With study and practice, however, he may rise high.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 12th.—Rev. R. Main, V.-P., in the chair. Charles Leeson Prince, Esq., Rev. Thomas W. Weare, and Charles Howell, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society. It was announced from the chair that Miss Sheepshanks, of London Street, Reading, had presented to the Society all the astronomical and other scientific instruments which belonged to her late brother, the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks. This intelligence cannot fail to be gratifying, not merely to the personal friends of Mr. Sheepshanks, who cherish a lively remembrance of his many endearing qualities, but to all true lovers of astronomy throughout the country, who appreciate the unwearied devotion with which Mr. Sheepshanks laboured in promoting the interests of this Society. The intrinsic value of this munificent gift may be readily inferred from a recollection of the admirable judgment of Mr. Sheepshanks and his consummate skill in all that related to the theory and manipulation of instruments.

1. A new planet (the forty-fourth of the minor planets) was discovered by M. Goldschmidt at Paris, on the 27th of May. The planet resembles a star of the 10.11th magnitude. 2. 'Observations on the Stars in the Nebula of Orion.' By Mr. Otto Struve. 3. 'Letter from Mr. Bond, Director of the Observatory, Cambridge, U. S., to the Secretary.' "It affords me pleasure to communicate the following results of our experiments instituted at this Observatory for the purpose of delineating the positions of a group of stars by the aid of photography. On the evening of the 27th of April the actinic apparatus was affixed to the 23-feet equatorial. The groups of stars to be experimented upon consisted of *Mizar*, second magnitude, its companion of the fourth magnitude, and *Aleor*, of the fifth magnitude. These were taken simultaneously by the collodion process. The images were distinct, and, although covering some seconds of arc, were so perfectly symmetrical that they were capable of very nice bisection. On the following day they were measured in distance, by Mr. Alvan Clark, with a reading microscope."

4. The Astronomer Royal made an oral statement

respecting certain ancient eclipses which have recently engaged his attention. A few years ago he communicated to the Royal Society a paper on the eclipses of Thales and Agathocles, which was published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' of that body for the year 1853. The circumstances connected with both these eclipses are known to every reader of ancient history. The eclipse of Thales happened during the occurrence of a battle between the Medes and Lydians; and according to Herodotus, the combatants on both sides were so terrified by the spectacle that an immediate cessation of hostilities ensued, and peace was concluded between the two nations. The account of the eclipse of Agathocles which has been given by the ancient writers is also associated with a very remarkable incident. Agathocles having been closely blockaded in the harbour of Syracuse by a Carthaginian fleet, took advantage of a temporary relaxation of the blockade occasioned by the enemy going in pursuit of a relieving fleet of ships laden with provisions, and quitting the harbour of Syracuse he landed on the opposite coast of Africa, and laid waste the Carthaginian territories. It is stated that the voyage to the African coast occupied six days, and that an eclipse (which from the description was manifestly total) occurred on the second day. The late Mr. Baily, in a paper published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1810, had come to the conclusion that the eclipse of Thales must have occurred in the year 610 B.C., but he found it impossible by means of the same elements of the moon's orbit to satisfy the conditions of the eclipse of Agathocles. The object of the Astronomer Royal in the paper above mentioned was, by means of the improved state of lunar astronomy, to fix the precise time of the occurrence of the eclipse of Thales, using for this purpose the eclipse of Agathocles as a critical eclipse, and supposing the place of the moon's node to be liable to error. The conclusion at which he arrived was that an eclipse which occurred in the year 584 B.C., is the one referred to by Herodotus, and not the eclipse of 610 B.C., as Baily supposed. The subsequent researches of Mr. Adams, on the secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion, and the publication of the Solar Tables of MM. Hansen and Olufsen, having led Mr. Airey to suspect that the groundwork of his previous calculation was imperfect, he proceeded to investigate the subject anew. On this occasion he employed in his researches (in combination with the eclipses of Thales and Agathocles) the eclipse of Larissa, to which his attention had been invited, first by Mr. Hind, and afterwards by Mr. J. Bosanquet. This eclipse is mentioned by Xenophon in the *Anabasis*, as having led to the capture by the Persians of a Median city which he calls Larissa. In the retreat of the Greeks on the eastern side of the Tigris, not long after the seizure of their generals, they crossed the river Zapates, and also a ravine or steep watercourse and then came to the Tigris. At this place there stood, according to Xenophon, "a large deserted city called Larissa, formerly inhabited by the Medes; its wall was 25 feet thick, 100 feet high; its circumference 2 parasangs; it was built of burnt bricks, placed upon an understructure of stone 20 feet high. When the Persians obtained the empire [of the east] from the Medes, the king of the Persians besieged the city, but could not in any way take it, but a cloud covered the sun and caused it to disappear completely, till [i.e. to such a degree that] the inhabitants withdrew, and thus the city was taken. Close to this city was a pyramid of stone, 1 plethrum in breadth, 2 plethra in height. Thence the Greeks proceeded 6 parasangs to a great deserted castle, by a city called Mespila, formerly inhabited by the Medes; the substructure of its wall was of squared stone abounding in shells; the king of the Persians besieged it, but could not take it; Zeus, however, terrified the inhabitants with thunderbolts, and so the city was taken." The minute description here given by Xenophon has enabled Layard, Jones, and others, to identify Larissa with the modern Nimrud, and Mespila with the Mosul of the present day. It is plain that the phenomenon to which the Greek

author refers as having led to the capture of Larissa, was no other than a total eclipse of the sun. The Astronomer Royal accordingly examined approximately all the eclipses which occurred within an interval of forty years, including the given period, and having selected two, he computed them accurately, but found them inapplicable. He then tried another (556, May 19, B.C.) which he had previously passed over because he doubted its totality, and had the great satisfaction of finding that the eclipse, though giving a small shadow, was total, and that it passed so near to Nimrud that there could not be a doubt of the eclipse sought. Mr. Airey then proceeded to explain the method of investigation which he employed in the discussion of these ancient eclipses. A brief account of this method is given in an abstract of his paper on the subject, which will be found at page 243. The conclusion to which he has been conducted by his researches, is that Professor Hanson's Solar and Lunar Tables very well represent the phenomena of the three eclipses of Agathocles (309, Aug. 14, B.C.), Larissa (556, May 19, B.C.), and Thales (584, May 28, B.C.), as far as we can interpret the historical account of those eclipses. It may be stated that the remarks of the Astronomer Royal were illustrated by topographical sketches of the localities of the different eclipses, by which the audience were enabled to obtain a clear view of the historical circumstances connected with the subject. 5. 'On the Variable Star B. A. C. 3345 (R Leonis).' By Joseph Baxendell, Esq. 6. 'On the Effect of Local Attraction in modifying the apparent form of the Earth, and some Remarks on the Real Existence of Diversity of Form, independent of their Effect.' By Lieut. J. F. Tennant, Bengal Engineers. 7. 'Extract of a Letter from M. Schwabe to Mr. Carrington.' 8. 'Report of the Syndicate appointed to visit the Observatory of Cambridge, May 30, 1857.' 9. 'Discovery of a New Star in the Nebula of Orion.' By M. Antoine D'Abbadie. "M. Porro, our Parisian optician, has discovered a new star P in the well-known Trapezium of Orion. It was first seen by him when trying his object-glass of 15 metres focal length and 52 centimetres (or 20.5 English inches) in diameter. The eye-piece magnified 1200 times. The star P is certainly fainter than the stars D' and D". It was seen again by the same artist with his equatorial of 4.4 metres focal length, with an object-glass of 24 centimetres (= 9.45 English inches), and a power of 600; and lastly, on the 15th of last March, he saw again the star P in his larger refractor. The stars H and S were then visible, but D' and D" could not be seen. 10. 'Report of the Astronomer Royal to the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, read at the Annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory, 1857, June 6.' 11. 'Formule of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.' Arranged by Capt. Charles F. A. Shadwell, R.N., C.B. London, 1856. 12. Dr. Rudolph Wolf, of Berne, in a letter to the editor of the 'Astronomische Nachrichten,' mentions that he has prepared for the press a paper on the Solar Spots, which will shortly appear in a Zurich periodical. This paper will contain a catalogue of 1131 observations of the solar spots by Staudacher of Nuremberg, extending over the period included between the years 1749 and 1799. From an examination of this catalogue, Dr. Wolf obtained results exhibiting the relative numbers of spots for each of the years 1749 to 1799. 13. 'New Comet.' The following telegraphic dispatch, announcing the discovery of a new comet at Göttingen by M. Klinkerfues, was received at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich:—"A comet discovered by M. Klinkerfues at Göttingen. Göttingen Mean Time. June 22, 13^h 28^m 6^s Right Ascension 55° 6' Declination 39°."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—June 12th.—Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., Vice President, in the chair. Professor Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S., 'On the relations of Gold to Light.' This subject was brought forward on the 13th of June last year: the following additional remarks will complete the account up to this time. The general relations of

gold leaf to light were described in the former report. Since then, pure gold leaf has been obtained through the kindness of Mr. Smirke, and the former observations verified. This was the more important in regard to the effect of heat in taking away the green colour of the transmitted light, and destroying to a large extent the power of reflexion. The temperature of boiling oil, if continued long enough, is sufficient for this effect; but a higher temperature (far short of fusion) produces it more rapidly. Whether it is the result of a mere breaking up by retraction of a corrugated film, or an allotropic change, is uncertain. Pressure restores the green colour; but it also has the like effect upon films obtained by other processes than heating. Corresponding results are produced with other metals. As before stated, films of gold may be obtained on a weak solution of the metal, by bringing an atmosphere containing vapours of phosphorus into contact with it. They are produced also when small particles of phosphorus are placed floating on such a solution; and then, as a film differing in thickness is formed, the concentric rings due to Newton's thin plates are produced. These films transmit light of various colours. When heated they become amethystine or ruby; and then when pressed, become green, just as heated gold leaf. This effect of pressure is characteristic of metallic gold, whether it is in leaf, or film, or dust. Gold wire, separated into very fine particles by the electric deflagration, produces a deposit on glass, which, being examined, either chemically or physically, proves to be pure metallic gold. This deposit transmits various coloured rays: some parts are grey, others green or amethystine, or even a bright ruby. In order to remove any possibility of a compound of gold, as an oxide, being present, the deflagrations were made upon topas, mica, and rock crystal, as well as glass, and also in atmospheres of carbonic acid and of hydrogen. Still the results were the same, and ruby gold appeared in one case as much as in another. Being heated, all parts of the deposit became of an amethystine or ruby colour; and by pressure these parts could be changed so as to transmit the green ray. The production of fluids, consisting of very finely divided particles of gold diffused through water, was spoken of before. These fluids may be of various colours by transmitted light from ruby to blue; the effects being produced only by diffused particles of metallic gold. If a drop of solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon be put into a bottle containing a quart or more of very weak solution of gold, and the whole be agitated, the change is brought about sooner than by the process formerly described; or if a solution of phosphorus in ether be employed, very quickly indeed; so that a few hours' standing completes the action. All the preparations have the same qualities as those before described. The differently coloured fluids may have the coloured particles partially removed by filtration; and so long as the particles are kept by the filter from aggregation, they preserve their ruby or other colour unchanged, even though salt be present. If fine isinglass be soaked in water, then warmed to melt it, and one of these rich fluids be added, with agitation, a ruby jelly fluid will be obtained, which, when sufficiently concentrated and cold, supplies a tremulous jelly; and this, when dried, yields a hard ruby gelatine, which being soaked in water, becomes tremulous again, and by heat and more water yields a ruby fluid. The dry hard ruby jelly is perfectly analogous to the well known ruby glass, though often finer in colour; and both owe the colour to particles of metallic gold. Animal membranes may in like manner have ruby particles diffused through them, and then are perfectly analogous in their action on light to the gold ruby glass, and from the same cause. When a leaf of beaten gold is held obliquely across a ray of common light, it polarizes a portion of it; and the light transmitted is polarized in the same direction as that transmitted by a bundle of thin plates of glass; the effect is produced by the heated leaf as well as by the green leaf, and does not appear to be due to any condition brought on by the heating, or to internal structure. When a polarized

ray is employed, and the inclined leaf held across it, the ray is affected, and a part passes the analyser, provided the gold film is inclined in a plane forming an angle of 45° with the plane of polarization. Like effects are produced by the films of gold produced from solution and phosphorus, and also by the deposited dust of gold due to the electric discharge. The same effects are produced by the other deflagrated metals so long as the dusty films are in the metallic state. As these finer preparations could be held in place only on glass or some such substance, and as glass itself had an effect, it was necessary to find a medium in which the power of the glass was nothing; and this was obtained in the bisulphide of carbon. Here the effect of gold upon a ray of light which was unaffected by the glass supporting it, was rendered very manifest, not only to a single observer, but also to a large audience. The object of these investigations was to ascertain the varied powers of a substance acting upon light, when its particles were extremely divided, to the exclusion of every other change of constitution. It was hoped that some of the very important differences in the action upon the rays might in this way be referred to the relation in size or in number of vibrations of the light and the particles of the body, and also to the distance of the latter from each other: and as many of the effects are novel in this point of view, it is hoped that they will be of service to the physical philosopher.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 3rd.—Col. Portlock, R.E., President, in the chair. William Reed, Esq., M.R.C.S. York, was elected a Fellow. The following communication was read:—‘On the species of Mastodon and Elephant occurring in the Fossil state in England. Part II. Elephants.’ By H. Falconer, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. In the introductory portion of Part I. of this memoir, the author alluded to the ambiguity that has existed relative to the mammalian fauna of the Miocene and Pliocene periods in consequence of paleontologists confounding several distinct forms of *Mastodon*, of different geological ages, under one name (*M. angustidens*); and on this occasion Dr. Falconer stated that, in the application of the name *Elephas primigenius* (Mammoth) to a multitude of elephantine remains from various superficial and deep deposits, over a vast extent of territory, and of different ages, a similar, if not a greater, amount of error and confusion had arisen. After noticing the difficulty met with by the geologist in the classification of the newer Tertiaries, on account of this ubiquitous presence of the Mammoth, the author proceeded to show that several species, belonging to two distinct subgenera, have been generally confounded under the name of *Elephas primigenius*; and that each had its limited range in geographical area and geological time. The present condition of the nomenclature of the subject, and the history of the established species of European fossil Elephants, namely, *Loxodon meridionalis*, *Loxodon priscus*, *Eulephas antiquus*, and *Eulephas primigenius*, preceded an explanation of the principles on which the species are determined, and a description of the dental characters by which the Elephants are divisible into subgenera,—a succinct account of which was given in the former part of the Memoir read April 8. Dr. Falconer next proceeded to review some well-ascertained mammalian faunae localized in certain parts of Europe, where the conditions of deposit are most simple, and to apply the results to the more complex instances, where the remains of more than one distinct fauna are intermingled, or so closely deposited as to be too readily confused by collectors. With this view, the author instanced the Subapennine or pliocene deposits of the Astesan, and elsewhere, where *Trilophodon borsoni*, *Tetralophodon arvernensis*, *Loxodon meridionalis*, *Lox. priscus*, and *Eulephas antiquus*, with *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*, *Hippopotamus major*, &c., are found associated together. The above-mentioned are necessarily the leading mammalian forms of the older Pliocene period. North of the Alps pliocene deposits similar to those of Italy occur in some

parts of Switzerland, but they are soon overlaid towards the north by a distinct mass of erratic drift of a different age and with different mammalian remains. In the fluviatile ‘Loess’ or ‘Lehm’ of the valley of the Rhine, and in the Glacial Drift of the plains of Northern Germany, these post-pliocene deposits contain remains of the true Mammoth, with the tichorhine *Rhinoceros*, the Musk-buffalo, &c., which thus constitute the leading types of the post-pliocene mammalian fauna. On the Eastern coast of England, the Crag-deposits (the Red and Norwich Crag) yield the pliocene *Tetralophodon arvernensis*, *Loxodon meridionalis*, and *Eulephas antiquus*; and the so-called Elephant-beds at Cromer, Mundesley, and Hasborough furnish *Lox. meridionalis* and *Eul. antiquus*, with *Rhin. leptorhinus* and *Hip. major*. These characteristically pliocene fossils, however, are occasionally intermingled with the remains of the post-pliocene *Eulephas primigenius*, the latter fossils having been derived from the overlying and later drift-beds, which have thus proved a fertile source of the confusion and ambiguity already referred to. To some extent, similar conditions exist at Bracklesham Bay and Pagham Harbour, where molars of *E. primigenius* are found in the upper gravels, whilst remains of *E. antiquus* abound in the older mud-deposit, lately described in the Society's Journal by Mr. Godwin-Austen. Dr. Falconer then considered the fluviatile deposits of the Valley of the Thames, in relation to their Elephantine remains; especially at Grays Thurrock and Brentford. At the former place the author recognises the true pliocene assemblage of *Loxodon priscus*, *Eulephas antiquus*, *Hippopotamus major*, and *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*; but the group of mammals found at Brentford, according to the published determinations, indicate the close proximity of both the pliocene and post-pliocene fauna at different levels of the same section. The Grays Thurrock deposits and the lower beds at Brentford were inferred to be of an earlier age than any part of the Boulder-Clay or Till. Dr. Falconer concludes that the same mammalian fauna existed throughout the period during which both the Crag and the fluviatile beds of the Thames Valley were being deposited; and that a chronological division of the newer Tertiaries into older Pliocene, newer Pliocene, or Pleistocene, and Post-pliocene is untenable, too much stress having been laid by authors upon the shell-evidence on this point. At the same time, it is not meant to be implied that all the species of the fauna ranged everywhere throughout the area; some in all probability were peculiar to the south, and others to the north.

NUMISMATIC.—Anniversary Meeting.—June 25th.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected as the Council and Officers for the ensuing year. *As President*—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. *As Vice-Presidents*—John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.; The Lord Londesborough, K.C.H., F.S.A. *As Treasurer*—George H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A. *As Secretaries*—John Evans, Esq., F.S.A.; R. Stuart Poole, Esq., M.R.S.L. *As Foreign Secretary*—J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A. *As Librarian*—John Williams, Esq. *As Members of the Council*—E. Clive Bayley, Esq.; J. B. Berge, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Boyne, Esq.; F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.; Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Dr. Loewe; W. H. Morley, Esq., F.R.S.A.; Edmund Oldfield, Esq., M.A., M.R.S.L.; J. G. Pfister, Esq.; C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.; Edward Thomas, Esq.; H. H. Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday.—Zoological, 9 p.m.
Wednesday.—United Service Institution, 8½ p.m.—(The Rev. F. R. A. Glover, Euclid rendered Practically Available to the Exigencies of Military Service in the Uses of the Instrument called the Poly-meter.)
Friday.—United Service Institution, 3 p.m.—(Lieut. D. C. Walker, R.E., on Military Tactics.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. C. N.; J. K.; P. G. H.; R. C.; M. A. B.—received.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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BONUS TABLE,

Showing the additions made to Policies of 1000l. each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
1820	£ s. d. 523 16 0	114 6 0	£ s. d. 1638 1 0
1825	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830	241 12 0	93 12 0	1334 14 0
1835	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840	129 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850	10 0 0	75 18 0	1085 15 0
1855	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

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The next Division of Profits will be made up to 31st December, 1859, when all Whole-Life Policies effected during the present year will participate, if then in force.

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March, 1857. WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

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Age when Policy effected.	Amount of Premium received for the last Seven Years.	Bonus for the same time.
20	£ s. d. 152 10 10	105
25	168 5 10	105
30	186 19 2	105
35	209 8 4	105
40	237 14 3	104

THIS BONUS. By having the Annual Premium reduced for the next Seven Years, which in many cases distinguished the same for that period; Or, by adding the amount to the sum insured; Or, the present value thereof was received immediately in money.

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OPINION OF

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London: Printed for Lovell Reeve, of West Hill, Wandsworth, in the County of Surrey (at the Office of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, No. 4, Chandos Street, Covent Garden), and published by him at his Office, 8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—SATURDAY, July 11, 1857.